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THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LV, No. 16500 Friday, April 17, 1987 • Nissan 18, 5747 • Shabon 19, 1407 NIS 1.60 (Eilat NIS 1.40)

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GATHERING THE LOST TRIBES

HELD WITHOUT TRIAL

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THE NEVER-ENDING WAR

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A DIFFERENT STRIPE

Page A Magazine

'THE LAST ZIONIST'

Magazine Page 6

Spy's appeal could put Shin Bet methods in the dock

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Supreme Court appeal of Izat Nafsu, the former IDF officer who was convicted of espionage and claims he was framed, will expose Shin Bet investigation methods and may cause a rupture between the security service and the judicial system, well-placed sources said yesterday.

Sources close to Yosef Ginosar, the former Shin Bet (General Security Services) executive who was in charge of the investigation of Nafsu, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday: "This is not Ginosar's personal problem. What's at stake are questions of principle concerning the Shin Bet's *modus operandi* and the courts' and state attorneys' long standing practice of accepting Shin Bet evidence at face value."

Nafsu, a Circassian, was sentenced six years ago to 18 years in prison after he was convicted of treason, espionage and turning over military equipment to the enemy.

Throughout his trial and his appeals before military courts, Nafsu claimed that he had been framed, and that the confession presented at his trial had been extracted under duress. But these claims were rejected.

Family speaks out, page 4

Recent reports on the case have referred to it as "the new security scandal" while giving few details.

Following yesterday's partial lifting of the censorship imposed on the case, the Circassian community in Israel spoke out and expressed confidence both in Nafsu's innocence and in the fairness of proceedings to be held before the Supreme Court (see page 4).

Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar's decision at the beginning of the year to allow Nafsu to appeal to the Supreme Court caused much apprehension in the Shin Bet. The head of the service has since engaged in intensive efforts to persuade political and legal authorities to find ways to bypass the legal process.

Izat Nafsu's cousin Nihad Nafsu said on Educational TV's *Erev Hadash* yesterday that Attorney-General Yosef Harish "personally" contacted Nafsu's attorney, Arish Kamar, and proposed that Nafsu be granted a pardon. Nihad Nafsu said his cousin had rejected the offer.

Well-placed legal sources also said yesterday that in internal discussions Harish had favoured granting a pardon to Nafsu.

But sources close to Harish emphatically denied these reports, terming them "nonsense." Kamar refused to comment.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Betochehei Yerushalayim Pension

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A few full-board places left for second Pessah holiday.
The restaurant is open to non-residents during the intermediate days of Pessah, on Shabbat, and on the second day of the second festival (Apr. 21).
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Territories brace for more trouble

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

As a fresh wave of unrest swept through the West Bank and Gaza Strip yesterday, security authorities continued to make widespread arrests.

An IDF spokesman said some 100 protesters had been arrested in the last 48 hours in the Gaza Strip. In East Jerusalem, where a partial commercial strike was in effect, security forces detained 18 youths who urged

shopkeepers to close their stores. Palestinian sources warned of possible demonstrations today after services at Jerusalem's al-Aksa Mosque.

Palestinian activists in the territories said they were feeling increased pressure from Israeli authorities, and were bracing for new security measures.

Over 100 Palestinian activists were arrested early this week following Saturday's firebomb killing of

Ofra Moses, near the settlement of Alfei Menashe. Security forces have said deportations are also being considered.

"No one here sent the youth who threw the petrol bomb near Kalkiliya last week, and no one knows him," said one activist, who declined to be named. "It appears as if the Israeli government wants to pay a ransom to the settlers, and we are paying it."

Leading Palestinian supporters of

the PLO are slated to join a group of Israeli MKs today in a joint call for an end to violence, collective punishment and university closures in the West Bank at a Jerusalem meeting sponsored by the Peace Now movement.

A movement spokesman said Palestinian participants would include Ramallah lawyer Raja Shehadeh, *Al Fajr* editor Hanna Siniora, deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa Natshe and editor Ziad Abu Zayad.

At the Dehaishe refugee camp near Bethlehem, security forces yesterday began erecting a 100 metre long fence, six metres high, to prevent stone-throwing from the camp at Israeli vehicles, military sources said. The move came after two Israeli women were lightly hurt by stones hurled at their car yesterday near the camp. One woman who was pregnant was hospitalized, and a curfew was clamped on the camp.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Rabbi Eliahu Abergil, of Jerusalem's Baka neighbourhood, blesses Prime Minister Shamir with mint as part of the official opening of the Mimouna celebrations yesterday. Looking on are the prime minister's wife, Shulamit, and Sami Ben-Chetrit, head of the B'ne B'rak movement which organizes the festivities. The main events are next Tuesday. (Dan Landau)



Pope John Paul II kisses the foot of a priest during the 'Washing of the Feet' ceremony held yesterday, Holy Thursday at a Rome church. In Jerusalem, thousands of pilgrims gathered outside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre for the same ceremony. (Reuters)

EC chief: PLO holds key

Post Middle East Staff and agencies

European Community President and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said in Amman yesterday that there was little chance for convening an international Middle East peace conference as long as the PLO refuses to acknowledge UN resolutions 242 and 338.

But Tindemans later added that "there have never been so many constructive elements as now" working towards a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"It would be a catastrophe if this occasion was not seized," he told

reporters on the second stage of a three-nation Middle East tour on behalf of the European Community (EC).

Tindemans said the community backed Jordan's efforts to convene an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute.

He said the conference should be based on UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which implicitly recognize Israel's right to exist.

Tindemans also said he would "regret" PLO Chief Yasser Arafat's expected abrogation of the Amman accord. The 1985 accord on PLO- (Continued on Back Page)

Katyusha falls in North

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Three people received medical treatment after a Katyusha rocket hit a settlement in the Galilee panhandle in the early hours of yesterday morning. The injured were treated for minor cuts and shock and later allowed home.

Windows were blown out of a house and a car was badly damaged by the blast and flying shrapnel. Electricity lines were also struck, causing a temporary blackout.

Residents said they were awakened by the explosion, and on

going outside to investigate found a cloud of black smoke hanging over the area.

Many people spent the early morning in bomb shelters following the attack.

Housing officials spent yesterday assessing the damage, while workers from the Israel Electric Corporation repaired the lines.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told Israel Radio that he did not think the rocket was intended to hit the settlement, as it was one of several fired at targets inside Lebanon.

OC Northern Command Aluf Yossi Peled was among those who visited the scene. He intimated that the Katyusha attack, coming hard on the heels of a similar incident inside the security zone the previous day, did not indicate a change in the security situation.

Peled said he expected the pressure on the security zone to increase, but said both the SLA and the IDF were more than capable of dealing with the situation and would give the appropriate response.

Army sources said the 122mm (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israeli team took care of repairs on Warsaw mission

By BENNY MORRIS

Israeli construction workers and non-Polish materials were used in the renovation of the Israeli diplomatic mission's building in Warsaw. The renovation was begun in October 1986 and was completed last week.

The building, which houses the newly-established "interest section" in downtown Warsaw, was "extensively renovated" by *Ma'utz* (the Public Works Department), with teams of Israeli workers being flown in to carry out the work.

The building served as Israel's embassy in Poland between the 1950s and 1967, when Poland severed relations. Between 1967 and 1986, it was in the care of the Dutch Embassy, which represented Israeli interests in Poland. The Dutch occasionally carried out repairs ("leaky roofs") but the building became run down, sources said.

They said the renovation work, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, was carried out by an Israeli company and by Israeli workers for various reasons "and because it is cheaper" than using Polish labour.

Foreign Ministry sources said that construction or renovation of a diplomatic mission building by non-local labour was "not unusual" and was not offensive to the Poles.

They indicated that the material used in the renovation, which included the shifting of walls and functional units, was largely of non-Polish origin, and some of it was imported from Israel and Scandinavia.

The sources said that the Poles, in renovating their interest section buildings in Israel, similarly used Polish labourers.

Negev enclave proposed for German atom plant

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Israel has asked West Germany to sell it a nuclear-power reactor and has proposed setting it up in an "extra-territorial" enclave in the Negev, near Shivta, in order to bypass the major political obstacle to the transaction.

Bonn, for its part, is "essentially willing" to carry out such a sale, the visiting West German Minister of Research and Technology Dr. Heinz Riesenhuber said yesterday, after protracted talks with Foreign Minister Peres and Science and Technology Minister Gideon Patt in Jerusalem.

Riesenhuber was speaking at a luncheon hosted by Patt, which was attended by Israeli and German officials and journalists.

Peres proposed to Riesenhuber that the plant be placed in an "extra-territorial" enclave over which there would be some sort of joint Israeli-West German, or international, jurisdiction and control. The extra-territorial idea was apparently first proposed by Israel in negotiations in the early 1980s with the U.S. for purchasing an American reactor. It is meant to overcome the problem posed by Israel not signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. (Continued on Back Page)

Eitan denies tapping Begin's telephone

Tehiya MK Rafael Eitan yesterday vehemently denied reports that as chief of general staff he had tapped the phone of then premier Menachem Begin and other ministers, Israel TV said last night.

According to the TV, the political echelon has recently learned that Eitan had ordered the tapping in 1980-81. (see story page 2)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Inauguration ceremony of the memorial flames in commemoration of the heroes and martyrs of the Holocaust at the Western Wall

The ceremony will take place on Wednesday, 23 Nissan 5747 — April 22, 1987, at 6:45 p.m. in the courtyard of the Western Wall in the presence of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the Speaker of the Knesset, the Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chief Rabbis of Israel, Ministers, Members of the Knesset, Mayor of Jerusalem and honoured guests from Israel and abroad.

The Memorial Flames were created by the artist Yaacov Agam. They were donated and dedicated by Jack and Ernestine Burstyn of New Jersey.

The Memorial Flames have been placed on the Ha'Ildrah Rabbah Building, donated by Shaul Eisenberg and Family.

Ghetto fighters, partisans, Holocaust survivors and the general public are invited to attend the ceremony.

On behalf of the Trustees
Rabbi Shlomo Goren

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Whether you rent a humble apartment or own a seaside villa, you'll be interested in the ins and outs of the housing industry. This Sunday *The Jerusalem Post* comes out with 24 pages of better living ideas and advice. Special emphasis is given to unravelling the mortgage morass and giving new life to a better idea of what the home-buying rignarole is all about. There's also a tantalizing look at luxury housing around the country. All in Sunday's *Better Living* supplement, free with

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COPENHAGEN	4-10	18	24	Clear
FRANKFURT	9-15	16	21	Cloudy
GENEVA	4-10	15	19	Clear
HELSINKI	2-7	14	20	Cloudy
HONGKONG	18-24	22	27	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	19-25	22	27	Clear
LONDON	13-19	23	27	Cloudy
LUXEMBOURG	10-16	18	24	Clear
MADRID	13-19	23	27	Cloudy
MONTREAL	8-14	15	19	Clear
NEW YORK	4-10	17	23	Cloudy
OSLO	3-9	11	17	Clear
PARIS	9-15	16	21	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	20-26	24	29	Clear
SAO PAULO	21-27	24	29	Clear
STOCKHOLM	11-17	14	20	Cloudy
TOKYO	18-24	22	27	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, cooler. Light rain possible in North.
Sunset: Partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	26	13-20	17
Golan	26	—	17
Nahariya	26	11—	16
Safed	26	11—	16
Haifa Port	30	16-28	30
Tiberias	30	14—	24
Nazareth	30	14—	24
Afula	40	10-24	21
Samaria	26	15-22	19
Tel Aviv	56	19-23	21
B-G Airport	41	17-24	22
Jericho	30	14-21	27
Gaza	62	18-23	21
Beersheva	19	13-26	22
Eilat	11	17-34	31

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

An additional Sefer Tora, in memory of the late Yitzhak Leib Sznajderman, has been donated to the Synagogue of the Wizo Parents' Home by his wife, Mrs. Clara Sznajderman, an Honorary Life Member of World Wizo, and the family. The dedication ceremony took place yesterday, in the presence of World Wizo President Raya Jaglom and members of the World Wizo Executive.

ARRIVALS

Josef Zel Lurie, editor emeritus of *HaDavar* Magazine.

'New Outlook' founder, Simha Flapan, buried

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Simha Flapan, the first editor of the monthly *New Outlook* and a long-time Mafpan activist, was buried yesterday in the Holon cemetery. He died on Monday, aged 77.

Flapan was one of the founders of *New Outlook*, a left-wing journal of Middle East affairs, and served as its editor for 25 years. He also wrote a history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and worked for Jewish-Arab understanding.

Flapan came to this country in 1930. He was a member of Kibbutz Gan Shmuel for 40 years, but left the kibbutz in his later years.

Lander-Elad, 82, journalist and poet

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Poet, author, and veteran *Ha'aretz* journalist Pinhas Aharon Lander-Elad, who died earlier in the week at age 83, was buried at the Holon cemetery yesterday.

Lander-Elad came to this country from his native Galicia in 1931, and began his career at *Ha'aretz* three years later. He wrote six books of poetry and prose, and his essays appeared in numerous publications.

Jewish partisan Gronowski, at 83

PARIS (JTA). — A prominent Jewish immigrant fighter during World War II, Louis Gronowski, died here on April 10 at 83.

Polish-born Gronowski was one of the chiefs of the anti-Nazi resistance in France.

He became a communist in the 20's and was forced to leave Poland for Belgium from where he was expelled to France. Active in the Yiddish communist circles he became the political leader of Jewish progressive circles in France in 1932.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

'PLO loyalists have more to fear from the Syrian move than the Israelis'

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
ROSH HANIKRA. — The deployment of Syrian troops to the outskirts of Sidon could benefit Israel and the security zone in south Lebanon by preventing a resurgence in the region of PLO groups loyal to Yasser Arafat, according to sources in south Lebanon.

PLO loyalists in the Ein al-Hilweh and Mia Mia refugee camps had more to fear from the Syrian move than Israel, the sources said.

By extending their presence southwards from the Khaldah junction near Beirut to the Awali River, the Syrians had clamped their control over the main route to and from the Lebanese capital, the sources said.

The Syrian move had also effectively sealed the last remaining supply route for the Arafat loyalists in the camps and surrounding highlands which PLO fighters captured from Amal Shi'ite militiamen last October.

The success of the Arafat loyalists in taking and holding these positions had given rise to concern among south Lebanese Shi'ites that the PLO was trying to establish a separate Palestinian canton in their midst.

The Lebanese sources thought it "most unlikely" that Syria would embroil itself directly in the PLO-

Bombs in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). — Two dynamite bombs exploded in Syrian-controlled West Beirut yesterday, wounding a civilian and destroying a petrol station in a mushrooming chain of attacks apparently aimed at undermining Syria's military presence.

Police reported the pre-dawn blasts as Palestinians in South Lebanon went on alert for possible Israeli retaliatory raids after a Katyusha rocket attack on northern Galilee.

Amal conflict as this could later be construed as an assault on the Palestinians in general.

Nevertheless the sources did not rule out the possibility that Syria's proxies, the Amal Shi'ites, might exploit the Syrian presence to launch offensives to dislodge PLO fighters from the bluffs overlooking the camps.

Given the antipathy of south Lebanon's Shi'ites towards the Palestinians, such a move would have widespread support. The Shi'ites still have vivid memories of the reign of terror imposed on them by the Palestinians until the PLO was driven out by Israel in 1982.

A successful campaign of this nature would help boost Amal's morale and ensure that PLO fighters

would once more be confined to the refugee camps where their activities could be closely monitored.

This would also suit Syria's purposes admirably, allowing it to control Arafat's forces without being seen to be directly involved. This, in turn, would almost certainly put added pressure on Arafat at least to review the relations between the PLO and Syria.

PLO fighters inside the camps have declared themselves ready for either war or peace. Under the present circumstances, the former seems more likely.

The Lebanese sources noted that even if there is no offensive to regain the hilltop positions overlooking the camps, the Palestinians were already confined within a small area.

"The Palestinians are boxed-in on all sides with the Syrians to the north, the Israeli-patrolled sea to the west, Amal in the south and the South Lebanese Army to the east," said a Lebanese source.

"The Palestinians can no longer impose their will on the town of Sidon, while the port at Khaldah is closed to them. Even if they try to bring supplies through Druse lines in the mountains, they will still have to come down to the coastal road eventually, where the Syrians are in charge."

The source also maintained that Syrian curtailment of the Palestinians, who have had a tactical

alliance with the Iranian-backed Hizbullah, which has been responsible for most of the recent attacks against IDF and SLA forces inside the security zone, would indirectly benefit Israel.

The PLO, he said, would be too busy with its own troubles to launch operations against Israel or the security zone.

Meanwhile, the majority of residents in south Lebanon have welcomed the Syrian development. Despite the constant roadblocks and searches, they believe that the presence of Syrian troops, although in relatively small numbers, along the coastal highway will make travelling to and from Beirut much less dangerous.

The irony of the situation whereby Syrian soldiers have replaced Israeli troops, who had manned the checkpoints just a few years ago, is not lost on the south Lebanese residents.

But practical considerations, such as trade and safe travel, are dominant in a country where the only law is that of the gun.

Nevertheless, residents would adamantly oppose a Syrian presence south of the Awali, even if the Syrians themselves would be prepared to cross this "red-line." The local population has no love for the Syrians or any other "foreigners," as they demonstrated when Israeli forces overstayed their welcome in the South.



Gershon Levy is helped out of a helicopter while accompanying his son, Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy, on a round of farewell visits to IDF installations yesterday. Rav-Aluf Levy completes his tour of duty as CGS on Sunday. (IDF spokesman)

Kach men held for Old City disturbance

Five Kach members were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having overturned the stands of Arab bagel and pita sellers in Jerusalem's Old City.

Earlier, Kach leader MK Meir Kahane and 20 of his followers entered the offices of the Red Cross in the Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood and demanded that the organization act on behalf of Jewish refugees in the Soviet Union, "just as it acts on behalf of terrorists in the territories."

The Red Cross staff did not oppose the entry of Kahane and his followers and did not call the police.

Two hours later, the Kach men left the premises after the Red Cross officials reportedly agreed to send a cable to Moscow. (Itim)

Eitan confirms wiretapping of army brass

Jerusalem Post Staff

Tehiya MK Rafael Eitan confirmed yesterday that phones of top army officers were tapped during his term as chief of general staff.

But he insisted that the step had come in response to leaks from general staff meetings, and said some officers had "personal journalists."

Interviewed on Israel Radio, Eitan said: "It was a time when there were leaks, and someone who wants to make a case out of it today - before he complains, he should think it out. All the self-righteous ones shouldn't open their mouths, because if I open my mouth, the situation will get very, very uncomfortable for a lot of people."

Eitan said he had ministerial approval for the tapping.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein said on Israel TV last night that the chief of staff is authorized by law to order the tapping of military phones. Ministerial permission is needed to tap private phones used by army figures. He added that there are strict laws concerning tapping phones in Israel.

KATYUSHAS

(Continued from Page One)

Katyusha had been fired from north of the security zone.

Residents of the region said life had quickly returned to normal after an unsettled night.

"We realize that there is no way that the army can prevent these occasional incidents, and we have come to terms with it," said one resident.

"The security situation is a lot better than prior to 1982, although the government has not fulfilled its obligations to give special aid to the region," he added.



Israeli soldiers guard a group of Palestinian youths outside the Damascus Gate yesterday. The youths were held for inciting shopkeepers inside the Old City to close their premises to support a demonstration. (Zaken/Media)

TERRITORIES

In Rafah, a soldier was struck on the head by a stone when troops arrived at the scene of a protest march near the home of a Bir Zeit university student killed in a clash with IDF troops on Monday. The injured soldier was hospitalized in Ashkelon. Shopkeepers shuttered their stores in Khan Yunis, ignoring IDF calls to reopen.

SHIN BET

Shamir and Peres also said that there was no "political angle" to the Nafsu affair.

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir said that the legal process should not be avoided "under any circumstances." Sharir added that the secrecy which has shrouded the affair has "harnessed Israel's intelligence community" and that he plans to propose ways of handling such matters more efficiently in the future.

Well-placed sources said yesterday that the Shin Bet chief was worried that the Nafsu case could lead to exposure and legal scrutiny of the investigative practices of the Shin Bet, which is sometimes forced to operate in the "gray area" of the law.

The sources said such exposure could revive the conflict between the Shin Bet and the State Attorney's Office. Relations between the two agencies were badly hurt by last year's "Shin Bet affair," which centered on the security agency's cover-up of the killing of two terrorists captured in the 1984 Ashkelon bus hijacking. Good relations were restored only after the Shin Bet legal

advisers involved in the case were removed from office.

Ginossar received a presidential pardon for his part in the "Shin Bet affair."

Itim reported last night that in addition to Yossi Ginossar, other former members of the Shin Bet who had been involved in the Ashkelon Bus cover-up were also involved in Nafsu's case.

The sources also noted that the courts, including the Supreme Court in its capacities of appeals court and of High Court of Justice, had previously accepted the inviolability of Shin Bet secrecy. Many convictions of security prisoners had been based on the unchallenged testimonies of Shin Bet operatives, they said.

There are two varying approaches in the Supreme Court on the admissibility of confessions extracted under duress. One approach totally negates such confessions, the other accepts them if they are deemed credible.

The court has also differentiated between clear-cut violence or torture, which may void a confession, and "tricks" or deceit by interrogators, which in most cases do not detract from the admissibility of confessions.

Exit permits for pianist Feltsman and Abe Stolar

MOSCOW (AP). — A government spokesman said yesterday that pianist Vladimir Feltsman and American citizen Abe Stolar are among numerous individuals granted permission to emigrate during U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's visit.

But Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov declined to release the entire list or say how many individuals would be allowed to leave.

Feltsman, 35, won international acclaim as a pianist in the late 1960s and 1970s. He has been denied the right to perform solo concerts in Moscow since he applied to emigrate to Israel eight years ago.

Stolar was born in the U.S. and was brought here as a teenager by his parents.

PRIZES. — Winners in the Magen David Adom 1986 lottery can pick up their prizes only until April 27, an MDA spokesman announced yesterday.

The Jerusalem Post
Forsake Me Not Fund
thanks all who made the
Pessah Fair such a great success —
The Jerusalem Hilton hotel and staff,
the helpers, the stall-holders and the public.
The Fund is \$10,000 richer.

With great sorrow, we announce the death of our dearest

LILI AMRAM

The funeral will take place at noon, today, April 17, 1987, at the Holon cemetery, leaving from the main gate.

The mourners:
Lidia and Daniel Amram
Hagit and Ron Amram
Clara and Peppo Pinhas
Aliza Hayon

Copter crew honoured for daring rescue

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The crewmen of the Cobra attack helicopter that carried out the daring rescue of a Phantom pilot downed near Sidon last October received commendations of honour yesterday from Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy.

The Phantom went down and the pilot and navigator bailed out during an attack on Fatah bases south of Sidon. The Air Force has said a technical failure was probably responsible for the crash.

The pilot, whose name has been given only as "A," was rescued that day. The navigator was captured by the Shi'ite militia, Amal, and is still in captivity.

After being rescued, he landed in a deep ravine and hid in bushes. As enemy fighters searched the area, firing into the underbrush and coming within 100 metres of the hiding pilot, an Air Force Bell helicopter tried to reach him but failed.

Two Cobra gunships had been sent to cover the Bell. One tried to reach "A" but was driven off by an explosion. Then the second copter swooped down for him.

"I could see them coming. [The copter] was black against a sky lit by a full moon. Everybody could see them," "A" told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

As the Cobra hovered over him, "A" leapt up, grabbed one of the copter's skids, and shouted "Go!"

Gunmen on the ground fired at the copter but missed. The copter flew slowly, a few dozen metres above ground level, heading for the coast and then back to Israel.

At a ceremony yesterday, Levy gave the two Cobra crewmen commendations of honour for rescuing the downed pilot "at grave risk and with tremendous initiative."

The crewmen were identified only by their first initials — "A" in both cases.

EUROPE

(Continued from Page One)

limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Stressing that nobody had expected an immediate formal reply one way or the other, Genscher said it was essential to continue to push ahead with talks on reducing conventional forces and banning chemical weapons. "I am not creating a link, but we must follow up these talks," he said.

U.S. arms experts see the Soviet proposal as a shrewd move that poses a key question for Nato: how far can the Western alliance afford to go in reducing atomic arms, given its belief that Moscow holds overwhelming superiority in conventional arms?

Soviet affairs analyst Thomas Nichols of Washington's private Centre for Strategic and International Studies said that in the event of a war in Europe, the allies would be outnumbered in conventional forces

and the U.S. would have to cross the Atlantic with reinforcements.

"We retreat once and we're in Belgium, retreat twice and we're swimming," he said.

Raymond Garthoff, a Soviet affairs expert with the Brookings Institution, pointed out that there was resistance to scrapping the missile force among defence officials in Western Europe and the U.S. who feared undue reliance on conventional arms would give Moscow a big advantage.

But since Washington had originally proposed the so-called "zero option" it would be embarrassing for Nato to raise new objections now that Moscow had agreed, Garthoff said.

Warsaw Pact forces have 46,610 main battle tanks, compared with Nato's 20,314, and 32 army divisions compared with Nato's 16, according to the London's independent *International Institute of Strategic Studies*. (AP, Reuter)

The unveiling of the tombstone of

MIRA (Kitty Tova) STERN

will take place on Thursday, April 23 (24 Nissan) at 4:00 p.m. prompt, in the Sanhedria cemetery, Jerusalem.

We shall meet at the gate.

The Family

CBS News, Tel Aviv

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TERRY PLANTINGA

and his family, on the death of his wife

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JOSEF GRUENBLAT

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We shall meet at the gate.

The Family

Gorbachev avows he has no foes on basic reforms

MOSCOW. — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said yesterday there were "restraints" on his reforms among the higher levels of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Gorbachev added, however, that there was no organized "political opposition" to the changes he has called for.

"Sometimes we are asked whether there are adversaries to the *perestroika* (reorganization of society) and, if so, who they are," he began, explaining that there were no "opponents" nor any kind of political opposition to the *perestroika* but only difficulties at the initial stage of these revolutionary changes.

In a 90-minute Kremlin address to 3,000 delegates of the Communist Youth (*Komsomol*) League yesterday, which was convening for the first time since Gorbachev came to power, the Soviet leader said he sometimes received letters asking him to name "opponents of *perestroika*."

"These difficulties concern us all," Gorbachev stressed, denouncing "nests" of resistance to reform from the Central Committee level to the government, the ministries, the regions, and the workers' cooperatives.

The Soviet leader's comments were the first time he had publicly identified the 300-member Central Committee as a source of resistance.

But according to Gorbachev and official accounts, this "resistance" is not an organized movement, but is rather linked to the behaviour of certain government employees who have difficulty adjusting to the reforms.

Already on February 26, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman had defined the resistance to reform: "The existing opposition is not in the Politburo but, more generally, among bureaucrats... when we speak of resistance — opposition is not the right word — we refer to bureaucratic interests," the spokesman explained.

Gorbachev called on the 40 million members of the Communist Youth for support. "We would like you, the young, not only to be active participants in but also conscientious about *perestroika*," he said.

He said the *Komsomol* "has to be heard everywhere," "reactivate" its structures and dispose of greater autonomy, namely from local party echelons.

The Kremlin leader concentrated on domestic issues in the 90-minute speech presented the day after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz ended three days of talks in Moscow.

Gorbachev, 56, occasionally coughed and blew his nose during the speech, showing the effects of the cold that forced him to delay his visit last week to Czechoslovakia.

He said that *Glasnost*, the policy of allowing greater openness on selected topics, is "not a temporary utilitarian requirement" but a vital element of his plan to restructure Soviet society.

"Criticism and openness should stand guard over the political and moral health of Soviet society," he said, adding that without them, his modernization drive will stagnate.

In his speech, Gorbachev hailed what he termed the "courage and valour" shown by his country's young soldiers in Afghanistan and said the Soviet people were proud of them.

He said that "thousands of young Soviet lads have undergone a baptism of fire in Afghanistan."

Gorbachev also made a point of promoting what he calls greater democracy. He has said he is seeking to give individuals a greater voice in authorities' decisions but has not made any proposals that would limit the final authority of the Communist Party.

"It is more than time for everyone to understand that there can be no socialism without genuine democracy because socialism is a system of the working people," he said. (AP, AP, Reuter)

Kennedy hits out



LOS ANGELES WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL

Senator Edward Kennedy, in a speech to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council yesterday, called on Congress to override President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative programme. "Billions of dollars for Star Wars may buy a ticket to Armageddon, but they will not add one cent to America's security," the senator said, adding that the current administration's policies on nuclear arms control and Central America defied traditional U.S. principles. (Reuter telephoto)

Panama: 'No' to Nazi

WASHINGTON (AP). — Panamanian officials have rejected the U.S. government plan to deport Karl Linas, accused of being a Nazi war criminal, to their country.

"The government of the Republic of Panama echoes the preoccupation of important sectors of the Hebrew community and the rest of the world, as well as our country, in condemning the crimes committed by fascism," Jose Blandon, the Panamanian consul-general in New York said late Wednesday.

Deporting Linas to Panama to avoid the death penalty of the Soviet Union would be a perversion of justice, a New York prosecutor and Jewish leaders say.

Elizabeth Holtzman, a prosecutor in New York City's Brooklyn district, flew to Washington on Wednesday to present Panamanian Ambassador Dominador Kaiser Bazan with court documents outlining the allegations against Linas.

Holtzman was accompanied to Washington by Eli Rosenbaum, General Counsel of the World Jewish Congress, and Menahem Rosenfeld, founder of the international network of the Children of Survivors of the Holocaust.

Wave of violence

S. Africa 'silenced' journal

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's leading financial newspaper yesterday said emergency restrictions barred it from publishing information "of vital interest" to shareholders of major corporations.

In a front-page article, editor Ken Owen said *Business Day* was unable to report some events which occurred Tuesday and which "are known to some investors, not to others."

Business Day said the account was banned under a section of the emergency regulations which forbids news reports about the extent to which boycotts, stayaways and illegal strikes are successful.

The paper said the report did not deal with ongoing strikes by black railway and postal workers, which have been covered in detail by South African media.

The government said another train coach was set alight yesterday near Johannesburg, raising to 48 the number burned in the past four days.

The state-run South African Transport Services, which operates the trains, has blamed the attacks on black railway workers engaged in a 5-week-old strike. The Workers' Union has denied responsibility and threatened to sue officials who link it to the violence.

The wave of arson and stone-throwing attacks, which began Monday, has been aimed primarily at commuter trains linking Johannesburg with Soweto, the nearby black township of more than 2 million people.

Also yesterday, Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu released an open letter to President Pieter Botha calling on him to release or charge all people being detained without trial.

The controversial archbishop said in the letter, also signed by 46 Anglican priests, that by releasing the letter they were deliberately breaking new regulations banning organized protests against detention.

The letter said the churchmen considered the regulations immoral and dangerous, and gave "credence to all who believe that South Africa has now become a police state." (AP, AFP)

FOREIGN BRIEFS

U.S. holds Nigeria jet following heroin find

NEW YORK (AP). — A \$25 million Nigerian airliner was seized by U.S. customs after a pilot was allegedly caught carrying 3.4 kilos of heroin through a crew clearance point at Kennedy International Airport here, officials said.

Nigerian Airways Capt. John Billy-Eko, 47, of Lagos, was arrested Wednesday morning after the heroin allegedly was found in the pockets of his trenchcoat and his carry-on bag during a spot search, said Art Stiffel, special agent in charge at Kennedy.

Billy-Eko was travelling as a passenger, although he was in uniform. The drugs had a street value of \$2m., Stiffel said.

Police warn politicians against IRA terror

LONDON (Reuters). — Police yesterday defused a fifth letter bomb in a series of devices sent to top civil servants and cautioned all government officials against a fresh terror campaign over Easter by the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Police said the latest bomb was found at the west London home of an unnamed senior civil servant. It was identical to four other letter bombs mailed to top aides of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over the past two days.

The IRA is claiming responsibility for the letter bombs.

Crazed farmer slays 18, hangs himself

JAKARTA (AFP). — A farmer ran amok in an east Java village and hacked 18 people to death, including his son and several schoolchildren, the *Kompas* newspaper reported yesterday. He then hanged himself.

Kompas added that 14 people were injured in the attack Wednesday at the village of Banjarjari, most of them farmers and school students.

The daily quoted the farmer's wife as saying that her husband, identified only as Wj, had exhumed his mother's grave last month and eaten her bones.

Interagency feuds block U.S. scandal probe

WASHINGTON (AFP). — Interagency conflicts and "institutional resistance" are blocking the U.S. investigation of espionage charges against marine embassy guards, yesterday's *Washington Post* quoted a government official as saying.

The unnamed official said the investigation was "a mess." At least 40 marines have been recalled from foreign embassies as a result of the arrest of two marine guards for exchanging secrets for sexual favours with foreign female agents.

The agencies involved in the investigation are the State Department, the Defence Department, the C.I.A. agency, the Navy Investigative Service and the Marine Corps.

Titanic disaster relics auctioned off

LONDON (AP). — Relics of the Titanic liner sold for £117,700 (\$191,851) at an auction Wednesday night, including passengers' last letters and the ship's hydraulic steering gear.

Some 300 people, mostly dealers and collectors, attended the sale in the ballroom of the Park Lane Hotel on the 75th anniversary of the Titanic sinking.

A water-stained envelope and the letter found on the body of Wallace Hartley, who conducted the liner's band as the ship sank, sold to a dealer for £4,620 (\$7,530). "Jolly good luck, old chap," wrote the sender, who signed himself "Bill."

Police raid campuses in crackdown on dissent

SEOUL (AP). — Police seized firebombs and "seditious" leaflets yesterday in raids on college campuses in a crackdown on criticism of the government's decision to halt debate on political reforms.

The 130,000-strong national police force was placed on a four-day alert as part of the government response to dissent.

Soh Dong Kwon, the country's top prosecutor, was reported to have called a meeting of his senior officials to coordinate and step up prosecution of opponents of the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

How trout are causing waves around Britain

By ANDREW HILL

ARUNDEL, England (Reuters). — A quiet revolution has swept the English countryside, and the only casualties are fat trout — hundreds of thousands of them.

In the past 10 years, trout fishing here has been transformed from an exclusive pursuit for the rich, the royal and the landed to the pastime of a million ordinary people who follow the sport for both thrills and food on the table.

The revolution has also stocked supermarket shelves with cheap protein, spawned a huge leisure industry and caused the biggest changes to the basic tools of angling in a century.

"What we are talking about today is a multi-million-pound industry," said Chris Dawn, editor of *Trout Fisherman*, itself a product of the revolution and now in its 10th year.

Money and science are the main reasons behind the upheaval, say those connected to the sport.

Trout, the brown speckled variety, have been indigenous to Britain since records were kept — the invading Romans are said to have remarked on

Britain that where there is trout, there is beauty, referring to the island's rivers.

Brown trout mainly flourish in rivers, where the moving water oxygenates them. But rivers course through land owned by the wealthy, or crop-conscious farmers or in remote moorland tracts inaccessible to those who want to catch and eat the fish. Salmon aside, trout is the only freshwater fish regularly served at table by the British.

Hence the revolution: some 80 years ago, the North American rainbow trout, so-called because of the prismatic stripe of colour along its flank, was introduced to Britain.

It was discovered that this fish could survive in still waters or lakes, and could also be stripped of its eggs and made to procreate artificially without subjecting the ova to the vagaries of the river habitat or nature.

This signalled the birth of an industry: in the past 10 years, hundreds of so-called trout fisheries have sprung up all over Britain, using natural lakes or the sites of old gravel diggings in which to

keep a crop of rainbow trout for the fisherman to entice, catch and keep.

Here in leafy Sussex, sandwiched between an historic castle and a fine cathedral is one such fishery — two small lakes filled with natural chalk spring water, and carefully cropped rainbow trout.

By farming trout in stew ponds close to the lakes, it has also been made possible to offer them to supermarkets and fish stores where, at current prices, enough trout to feed two hungry people costs as much as it does to provide a small beef steak for one carnivorous diner.

To fish such waters as Arundel costs on average £15 (\$24) a day with the right to take home between four and six fish, often weighing more than a kilogram each.

By contrast, to cast a lure over Britain's best trout rivers, where the fish are protected by a keeper, the equivalent of a security guard, can cost up £500 (\$800) a day. Because of land rights, therefore, river fishing still retains an exclusivity that admits only the rich.

Seven nations limit rocket technology

PARIS (Reuters). — Seven, mainly Western, countries have agreed to restrict the export of rocket-related technology that could be used to develop nuclear missiles, the French Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

A spokesman said the measures agreed by Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the U.S. were aimed at complementing existing limits on the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

SUICIDES. — A total 25,524 people killed themselves in Japan last year, topping the previous post-war high of 25,202 suicide cases recorded in 1983, the National Police Agency said yesterday.

He said the restrictions would not hinder cooperation in the peaceful use of space or the work of the 13-member European space agency, which runs the French Ariane rocket programme.

But diplomats warned the move would have the effect of setting up a Western cartel in space technology. Among countries outside the group which have or are developing missile and rocket programmes are the Soviet Union, China, India and Brazil.

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Family of Circassian convicted of espionage say he was framed

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KAFA KAMA. — Family and friends of Izat Nafsu, the security prisoner at the centre of the latest "Shin Bet affair," broke their silence yesterday for the first time in seven years.

They maintained that the Circassian former IDF captain, who was sentenced in 1980 to an 18 year prison term for spying, had been framed.

"We are not interested in a pardon and neither is he. All we want is for the truth to come out and for him to be acquitted," said Izat Nafsu's brother, Najad Nafsu, speaking at his home in this Circassian village on the foothills of Mount Tabor.

But he urged the authorities not to turn his brother's case into another "Dreyfus affair" — a reference to the Jewish French army officer wrongfully convicted of treason.

Until today nobody in the 3,000-strong Circassian community has been able to discover the grounds for the conviction since the military trial and subsequent appeal were held behind closed doors.

Nevertheless, they have never stopped believing in the innocence of their compatriot, said Najad Nafsu.

"We don't say this simply because he is family, all his friends, who are also army officers, have stood by him throughout and they believe in his

innocence," he said.

Azat Nafsu was arrested at his home during the night, two months after completing his compulsory army service. It took the family a week to discover his whereabouts and the circumstances of his detention.

"It was like a body blow," said Yehiya Nafsu, who is head of the local council.

"It took a long time to absorb the implications of what had happened. The entire community was shocked."

"Now we are beginning to see a bit of light at the end of what has been a very dark tunnel," he said. The village contains two-thirds of the Circassian community in Israel.

Like other residents, Yehiya Nafsu believes that the former IDF captain was the victim of "false accusations."

Nevertheless, he said he had confidence in the judicial system and that the truth would eventually emerge.

"We hope that he will be completely exonerated, but that is now for the court to decide. If the court finds him guilty then he deserves the punishment that was handed down. If not, then his name should be cleared," added Nafsu.

The wide, clean streets of the village were virtually empty yesterday. Inside the homes, however, the fate of their compatriot was the main

topic of the village conversation.

The Circassians originally came to Israel over 100 years ago from the Caucasus of Russia, on the Turkish border.

Like the Druse, honour and loyalty play an important role in Circassian tradition. While studying Hebrew and Arabic at schools, they also learn their mother tongue and are an extremely close-knit community.

A platoon of Circassians took part in the War of Independence on the Israeli side. In 1956 army service was made compulsory for all Circassian men.

Yehiya Nafsu said as many as 40 per cent of all Circassians were serving in the security forces or working in the Prisons Service.

He maintained that they did not feel any antipathy towards the security forces because of the case, and had continued to do their duty.

Members of the family yesterday met with Izat Nafsu's lawyer, who has also pressed throughout the years for a retrial.

"We have never let up in our attempts to try and clear his name, although we never went to press about the matter. The press came to us," said a cousin of the convicted man.

"We are gratified now that the matter is to be reviewed by the supreme court and, of course we are hoping for a complete acquittal," he added.



Agam's Holocaust sculpture at the Western Wall.

(Zoom 77)

Holocaust sculpture near the Wall

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

For the thousands of visitors who come to the Western Wall, a new sculpture by Ya'acov Agam, in memory of the victims of the Holocaust, will no doubt be another stop on the itinerary, but for Rabbi Shlomo Goren, who commissioned it, the sculpture has deeper, even messianic, implications.

The sculpture, to be dedicated next Wednesday, stands on the uppermost balcony of Idra, one of the buildings on the northern end of the plaza facing the Western Wall. The former Ashkenazi chief rabbi told a news conference this week that he "had his eye" on the building ever since he accompanied the forces liberating the Old City in 1967, as chief IDF chaplain.

The Ministry for Religious Affairs had also expressed interest in using

the building but Goren told the news conference he had bought it with funds collected from abroad. He said the building was presently used as a yeshiva but he did not say how many students studied there.

The term Idra, he said, was used by Rabbi Shimon Bar Yochai after the destruction of the Second Temple for the study of kabbala. Idra, he explained, was Aramaic for threshing floor, goren, in Hebrew.

When the Temple is rebuilt, said Goren, he hoped Idra would be part of a bridge leading to the Temple Mount. Like the Agam sculpture in Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Circle, the memorial at the Wall will incorporate flames and water. Goren added that the donor, Jack Burstyn of New Jersey, had provided enough funds to include its upkeep.

At the press conference, Burstyn, part-owner of the Ramada Ren-

naissance Hotel in Jerusalem, said that he was the only one in his own family, which had lived in Chelm, to survive WWII.

Artist Agam said that for him the water symbolized the first catastrophe of mankind — the flood — while the flames represented the Holocaust. In the sculpture, the two, fire and water, appear to be holding up a Magen David, whose two triangles represent male and female.

He said that Goren had wanted the memorial to be seen by all, but not "overpower" the Western Wall. Goren had also insisted on adding the word *vizkor* (remembrance) to the memorial.

Agam said he foresaw none of the technical problems that have beset the Dizengoff sculpture and predicted that the memorial could function for "decades" without maintenance work.

The invisible men become visible

It may be summertime that suddenly awakens one at an unreasonable hour, when dawn is only a few minutes past.

At that time of just-past-night, there's a clear view of many things. The smog has not yet settled. Kiosk owners and grocers unpack early morning deliveries of bread and newspapers. Buses travel almost empty. Birds are audible, as if the city were suddenly the country.

The only people on the sidewalks are secretaries running to work for early morning tyrants. Some of these women have to each other as they head into the old boulevard apartment houses that have been turned into offices for lawyers, doctors and accountants.

And suddenly the invisible men become visible, because for those few moments in the morning they outnumber everybody else in sight.

The invisible men sweep streets and sidewalks. Their brothers or fathers or uncles or friends wash dishes at night in backrooms of restaurants. All day and night they carry soiled laundry through hospital corridors and down service elevators in hotels.

They are normally invisible. But when suddenly noticed, they become much more than streetcleaners or laundrymen, dishwashers or porters.

Suddenly, they become the only real-life view here of the troubles "out there" — of the places seen on the TV news when the camera pans slowly through deserted streets littered with rocks, empty tear gas canisters, and the patches of blood left by this or that victim of the situation.

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

The brothers of the invisible men, many of whom are either not much older than boys or look much older than their years, are the ones who clean up the empty streets "out there." Here, the invisible men clean up after us: after siders and after Friday night at the pub and after any night along the crowded

eat-and-drink strip on Dizengoff.

They start in the *shuk* just after dawn, heads down as they sweep, pushing barrel-on-wheels carriages, their personal belongings in a plastic bag hanging from the handlebars. Sometimes they find something useful: an old pair of shoes, which may fit somebody at home; a broken transistor radio, which maybe can be fixed.

These bits and pieces of other lives are transported late in the afternoon on overcrowded buses back to refugee camps to the south and east, and are one way of sharing all that which is to be found here, whether it's called the land or something else. It's probably no exaggeration to assume that the invisible men have other ideas about what should be shared.

In Jerusalem, the troubles out there are across the street. But here in a city which can't seem to make up its mind whether it's a seaside resort or a commercial capital, the troubles are as distant as any person would make them, trying to live a normal day-to-day life of work and family and a bit of leisure. What's across the street in Jerusalem is across the

country here, and anything happening on the other side of a country, even in a country as rhetorically narrow as this country, is just that — on the other side.

Far away, the troubles out there are turned into blue and bleary TV reflections on apartment ceilings, shadows of something happening somewhere else to someone else, and thus, almost, but not quite, invisible.

Of course, because the invisible men are invisible, they have a different view. They collect scraps of bathing suit advertisements on pieces of newspaper blowing in the wind. They pile empty boxes that contained appliances, which one day may end up broken but maybe useful and in a plastic bag carried by an invisible man. They carry the most personal of items turned into the most impersonal: torn plastic bags full of garbage and empty envelopes that carried messages from banks or secret lovers.

The invisible men are collecting now that which 2,000 years hence, archeologists will theorize about, the bits and pieces of life here and out there.

Sharir sets out on 'whistle-stop' campaign for tourism

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An American watching him in action might have thought that Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir was on some kind of whistle-stop election campaign. But, effusively pumping hands, kissing toddlers and chucking babies under the chin, Sharir was trailblazing for tourism.

The message the peripatetic minister delivers to people in the tourist industry is "make the tourist feel welcome." On a tour of Jerusalem hotels, yesterday, he walked into lobbies, restaurants, coffee shops and patios, exchanging holiday greetings to ask visitors how they were being treated.

At the crowded coffee shop in the King David Hotel, Sharir stopped at each and every table. If anyone had any complaints, they

were not voiced. "We can't say anything bad about Jerusalem," a British tourist told him. "We just love this city."

An American tourist asked Sharir to pose while she took his photo. He obliged, continuing to chat to people nearby. "Thank you for coming," he said. "Come again. Spread the word."

Approaching a group of Arab waiters at the Mount Zion Hotel, Sharir asked: "Are you happy? Are you satisfied?" The chorus was spontaneous. "Oh yes. There are tourists, so there's work, and when there's work, we're happy."

In the lobby of the Moriah Hotel, Sharir met Minna Bedayoun from Zurich, who is celebrating her 21st consecutive Pessah in Jerusalem. In the kitchen, the minister tried his hand at deep frying schnitzels and

munched on freshly-made potato pancakes.

Outside the hotel, he questioned a cab driver who said that business was good. "I hope you're being polite and saying only nice things to your passengers," said Sharir, as he moved across the road in the direction of the Windmill Hotel. The sore point of taking fares without turning on the meter was mentioned by neither Sharir nor the cabbie.

When Sharir asked for the use of a guest room from which to make urgent phone calls at the Holyland Hotel, general manager Matanya Hecht told him that no rooms were available. They had all been booked.

Hecht also showed Sharir the Teletext equipment which was installed two weeks ago. The Holyland is Israel's first hotel to

make the teletext service available to tourists. Hecht said that front-desk efficiency had improved beyond measure since the installation of the equipment, because guests just pressed the button to get information which had been previously relayed by front-desk staff.

Jerusalem Hotel Association chairman Yehuda Greenbaum who accompanied Sharir, said that this Pessah is one of the best on record for hotel occupancy in Jerusalem. "The crisis is finally behind us and we can look forward to setting new records," said Sharir.

PAY RISE. — Merchant marine officers will get a 20 per cent salary increase retroactive to April 1, 1986 as the result of an arbitration agreement reached in Jerusalem recently.

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'Ayatollah Khomeini has a very clear master plan for dominating the Middle East'

THE WAR between Iraq and Iran is still deadlocked after seven years; but the scales are tipping inexorably in favour of Iran, according to two Israeli observers of the conflict.

Dr. Amiaza Baram of Haifa University's Department of Middle East Studies states categorically: "The Iraqis would not be seeking a ceasefire and negotiations if they thought they could win."

If Basra falls, says Baram, an expert on Iraq, the regime of Saddam Hussein would not last more than 18 months; but even if the Iraqis don't conquer Basra, they will probably wear down their enemies in a few more years.

Menashe Amir, head of Israel Radio's Persian language broadcasts and an expert on Iran, is more cautious, but he also sees an eventual victory for Iran if the war continues.

"Iran has three times the population of Iraq," he points out, "and the Iraqis don't conquer Basra, they will probably wear down their enemies in a few more years."

Amir and Baram note that Israel helped Iran for the first two years of the war and both say that this was absolutely right. Initially, Iraq was winning, and it was in Israel's interest to restore the balance. Both men say categorically: a victory for either side is bad for Israel.

Iraq is a direct military threat to Israel, says Amir. Iran is an ideological threat. Israel can calculate the Iraqi threat and prepare to deal with it, he thinks, but the threat from Iran is impossible to assess. Baram concurs: if the Khomeini regime is victorious, it will be an inspiration to Moslems throughout the Middle East, with incalculable consequences.

IRAQ LAUNCHED the war by invading Khuzestan, an area of Iran the Arabs call Arabistan because it once contained an Arab majority. However, according to Amir, it is an over-simplification to blame Iraq for the war. After he seized power in Iran in 1979, Ayatollah Khomeini incited Iraq's Shi'ites to overthrow Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and set up a revolutionary Islamic regime.

Two weeks before the invasion, there was a massive shelling of Iraqi border towns by the Iraqis. Technically, Iraq was the aggressor, but Khomeini wanted the war, which is only the first stage in his plan for Islamic domination of the Middle East—and beyond.

Khomeini has a very clear master plan, says Amir, who was born in Iran and has been back many times, most recently just before the deposition of the shah. The first stage—gaining power over his country—has been accomplished. His current aim is the establishment of revolutionary Shi'ite regimes in Iraq and Lebanon.

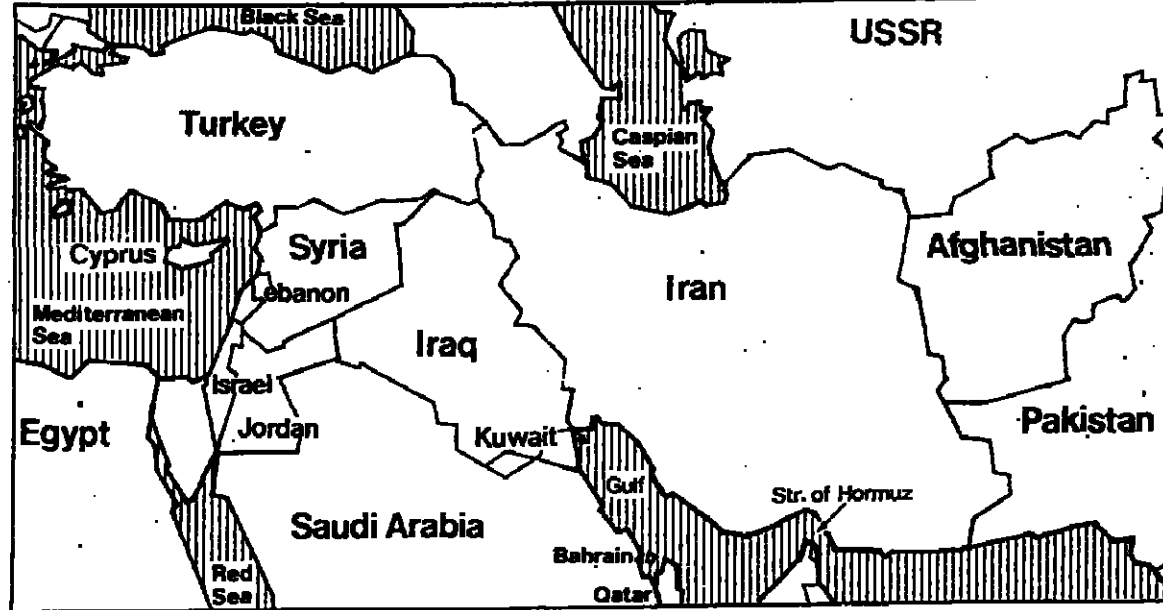
Next in line is Saudi Arabia, followed by the rest of the Gulf. Years before he came to power, Khomeini was on record as demanding the liberation of Jerusalem by the Moslems. His influence is being felt in Egypt and Tunisia, and as far away as Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, Amir points out.

Khomeini's basic ideology is fundamentalist and dogmatic, Amir points out, but he is extremely pragmatic in pursuing his aims. Thus, although most Moslems, particularly in the Arab world, are Sunnis, the ayatollah has been successful in stressing Islamic unity, and there is no prospect of a Sunni-Shi'ite conflict as long as he lives.

The Islamic Council scheduled to take over in Iraq, according to Khomeini's plan, includes Kurds and Sunni Arabs. He is also working with Sunnis in Lebanon, as well as Shi'ites. His influence is felt in the West Bank and Gaza, and even in Arab villages in Israel.

True, the Iranian leader is 87 years old, says Amir, but he is in very good health, alert, competent and fully in charge. When he does eventually die, his successors will probably keep the war with Iraq going for at least a year in order to maintain popular support for the regime. Later, they may agree to a cease-fire.

Amir ridicules talk of "moderates" in Iran. The opposition groups are progressively powerless and the members of the current regime are all pragmatic fundamentalists. Some tend slightly more towards pragmatism, some towards ideological purity, but it is a question of nuance.



An unending war?

Two Middle East experts discuss the long-term regional prospects as the Iranians gain the upper hand in the Gulf War. Daniel Gavron reports

What about the army?

With every day that passes, says Amir, the army is weaker. The Revolutionary Guards now have their own navy and air force as well as ground forces. At the most recent meeting of the Iranian leadership, the military report was given by Rafiq Doust, minister of the Revolutionary Guards, and not by the defence minister.

IF THE GULF War is part of Khomeini's grand design, why did the Iraqis fall into the trap and invade?

Iraq had clearly defined war aims, explains Amiaza Baram. The Iraqis never thought of marching into Tehran; their aim was the conquest of Khuzestan, an area bordering Iraq about as large as Sinai, and containing over 90 per cent of Iran's oil reserves.

Initially, the Iraqis conquered parts of the territory, taking the town of Khorramshahr and surrounding Ibadan. They were not planning to make it part of Iraq, according to Baram, but to bring about the collapse of Khomeini, and ensure autonomy for the Arabs there.

"There were Iranian generals waiting in Tehran to take over from Khomeini and do a deal with Saddam Hussein," he says.

Explaining his conviction that Iraq was right to assist Iran during the first two years of the war, Baram says that an outright Iraqi victory would have put Saddam Hussein at the head of a triumphant, expansionist pan-Arab regime, which would have been a direct military threat to Israel.

However, since June 1982, when

the Iranians recaptured Khorramshahr, lifted the siege of Ibadan, crossed into Iraqi territory and threatened Basra, Iraq should have stopped helping them.

Israeli arms supplies to the Iraqis could, even now, affect the fate of Basra, Baram holds, and the fall of Basra is not in Israel's interest. Nor does he think that a continuation of the war is good for Israel. Continued conflict can only result in an eventual Iranian victory.

Whereas Iraq has thrown virtually all its resources into the fray and is now "scraping the bottom of the barrel," Iran still has plenty in reserve, says Baram. Iraq's army of over a million men is almost the maximum it can mobilize from its population of 15 million. Iran's population is over 45 million, and its capacity for sacrifice is almost unlimited.

Even if Basra holds out, it is doubtful whether the Iraqi regime could last for more than a few years. Then a triumphant Islamic fundamentalism would menace the entire Middle East, he says.

"However, let's assume for a moment that my assessment is wrong," suggests Baram. "Let's say that Iraq wins. It will be the possessor of a mighty war machine, a well-trained, battle-hardened army of more than 40 divisions." The regime will be bitter after years of war and hardship, and extremely hostile to Israel because of the assistance it gave Iran. The prospect is hardly more attractive than that of an Iranian victory.

THE BEST thing for Israel, in the opinion of the Haifa university scholar, would be a ceasefire and continuing tension, without a victory for either side. To this end, he thinks, Israel should start supporting Iraq—at least passively.

First of all, Israel could state that it has no interest in a victory for either side and that it has stopped supplying arms to Iran. "Furthermore, we must keep our word," stresses Baram. He does not know whether Israel is continuing to sell arms to Iran at the present time, but he hopes not.

Then, Israel could make it clear that it would not interfere with Iraqi plans to build a pipeline to Akaba and export its oil from there.

"There were Iraqi feelers in that direction," notes Baram. "But the plan was abandoned after the Iraqis claimed that Israel set impossible conditions. They should try us again."

Baram does not propose that Israel take all these steps unconditionally. In recent years, Iraq has shown clear signs of moderating its uncompromisingly hostile stand towards Israel, he notes, and Israel should demand that this policy be taken further.

At present, there are two parallel and contradictory lines in Iraq's policy towards Israel, explains Baram. On the one hand there is a continuation of traditional, uncompromising hostility. Israel is still generally re-

ferred to in the Iraqi media as "the Zionist entity."

At the same time, Iraqi leaders, from President Saddam Hussein down, have stated clearly that they do not object to a joint peace initiative by Jordan and the PLO. This may not seem much, concedes Baram, but, bearing in mind past Iraqi policy, the new line is revolutionary. In the past, the Iraqis assassinated PLO leaders, whom they regarded as moderates.

Furthermore, Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz gave interviews in Arabic to the Lebanese weekly *Al-Sayyid*, and to *Al-Watani al-Arabi*, published in Paris, saying that Iraq would support any initiative the PLO wanted to take, and suggesting that interference by the Arab states in Palestinian affairs had proved ineffective in the past.

This line, which clearly implies criticism of Iraq's own past policies, has been echoed by Nizar Hamdon, Iraq's ambassador in Washington—who, incidentally, is the only Arab ambassador, apart from Egypt's, to speak to Jewish audiences.

If Israel makes the gestures towards Iraq that he suggests, says Baram, it would be reasonable to condition them on further Iraqi moves towards moderation.

A further menacing cloud on the horizon is Iraq's nuclear potential. So far, Israel has been able to forestall this; but there is no guarantee that Iraq will never obtain nuclear weapons, and that makes the whole situation even more frightening.

THE MOST important conclusion from hearing the views of Amiaza Baram and Menashe Amir is that the crude attitude often expressed in Israel, "Let them go on killing each other," is dangerous as well as immoral. Continued war would probably result in success for Khomeini, with all that it implies; but if the reverse happens, Israel has no cause to rejoice either.

Even if the stalemate continues for years, there is no guarantee that the conflict will not spill over into other parts of the Middle East. In the Gulf War, as elsewhere, there is no alternative to peace—or at least to a cessation of open hostilities.

Uneasy lie the troika's heads

PUBLIC FACES/Mark Segal

ALL EYES ARE on the Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee's Abba Eban to see whether his intelligence sub-committee's findings on the Jonathan Pollard affair will indeed end what he's been quoted as calling "the monarchial system of government" by the troika—Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

He's come home full of beans from New York (no wonder, his TV *Heritage* series is due to get its third nationwide broadcast) telling other members of the committee that immediately after Pessah they'll sit two or three times a day evaluating their material, and hopefully produce their report by the end of April. Back there Eban evaded U.S. media questioning on his inquiry's progress, so as to discourage further press leaks at home, after Herutnik David Magen hinted that the inquiry could cause a radical political shake-up.

When receiving the Zalman Shazar prize from the U.S. Friends of the Israel Historical Society, Eban took issue with the refusal of fellow Israelis to accept "U.S. Jewry as an historical reality in its own right." When criticizing Prof. Shlomo Avineri's attack in *The Jerusalem Post* on the American Jewish "shitel" reaction to the Pollard case, Eban said, "Avineri illustrates the difference between learning and wisdom."

IT SEEMS THAT Eban expects a long politically hot summer, having delayed publication deadline of two

new books—"Diplomacy, Morality and Law" and "36 Portraits." Indeed summer elections are forecast by Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Moda'i, who predicts the grand coalition's fall after Pessah. Attacking fellow ministers' mishandling of the Pollard affair, Moda'i said: "if the political level knew about it—that's very grave; and if they didn't know—it's just as serious," with Premier Shamir telling this week's *Time* magazine: "Pity I didn't know. I'd have stopped it immediately."

Parallel to our ruling troika, is their informal media counsellors' forum—Avi Pazner (Shamir), Uri Savir (Peres) and Eitan Haber (Rabin)—who in an attempt at damage control are bringing over our Washington embassy spokesman Yossi Gal so they can hear a first-hand report on the fall-out of the Pollard case on U.S. public opinion and discuss what's to be done. As a first step, they might get Shamir and Peres to decide on the new ambassador.

As to the impact on U.S. Jewry, the Pollard case has so far not affected UJA income, whose president, Stanley Horowitz expects the coming year's revenue to top the outgoing year's \$700 m., half of which is spent here, so I learned from UJA Israel office chief Naftali Lavi.

It seems that until the Eban committee ends its job, there'll be some kind of Likud-Labour truce, with Shamir and Peres putting their best face on things. One example—when Shamir installed Herut MK Meir Shitrit as chairman of the Prime



YA'ACOV AGAM

Minister's Social Policy Advisory Council (replacing Prof. Shlomo Ben-Ami who's to be our man in Madrid), with Labour's Dr. Rafaela Bilsky staying as his deputy, the P.M. said: "Maybe you can advise me how No. 1 and No. 2 can co-exist in harmony."

PERES' family and aids are watching him closely to see whether he indeed kicked his chain smoking habit. Whilst in Rome for the Social-ist International summit, he met Dr. Giovanni Campanelli, who reputedly helps people stop smoking by his "magic touch." Magician or not, it worked. Back home, as a prize, he got a hug and a kiss from anti-smoking zealot Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli Almozilino. She now urges that other heavy smoker, Rabin, fly to Rome for the same treatment. I bet Peres wishes it was that easy to deal with his Likud antagonists.

IT MUST have been gratifying for Peres that none other than Rabin initiated the motion at the *Sareinu* Labour ministers' forum, registering their unanimous support for him.

PERES' family and aids are watching Peres' return home paid to press speculation about his would-be heirs, with Energy Minister Moshe



SHLOMO GOREN

Shahal, frequently named in those stories, denying that there was any succession struggle. As Shakespeare wrote—he "doth protest too much, methinks."

While some of Peres' party critics were saying that he should have been wooing the NRP's Religious Affairs Minister Ze'evulun Hammer to form a narrow coalition, rather than King Juan Carlos of Spain, his supporters brandished the March pool of Hebrew University expert Dr. Aharon Fein's *Taspi* survey. It shows Peres as the most popular choice for premier, and a 22.7 per cent swing of old Likud voters to Labour. They quote the poll as indicating greater support for an international peace conference than the Likud contends. Thus on a scale of 1 to 7—Likud voters put it as fifth in importance. After 1) Project Renewal; 2) aid to development towns; 3) holding onto Judea and Samaria; and 4) saving the industry. Labour voters' priorities were 1) aid to development towns; 2) Project Renewal; 3) the international conference.

REPORTS of the world-wide impact of President Chaim Herzog's visit to Germany, especially his speech at Bergen-Belsen, continue to flow into the foreign ministry, as spokesman Ehud Gol told me. Everyone is praising the fine job

done by Ambassador to Bonn Yitzhak Ben-Ari and his staff. I am told that in the exchange of presidential gifts—Herzog presented Richard von Weizsäcker with a 16th century engraving of Jerusalem by a Cologne artist, with our head of state receiving a first signed edition of Herzl's "Judenstaat."

IT WAS inevitable that artist Ya'acov Agam would try to upstage the Western Wall, in collaboration with (who else?) ex-chief rabbi Shlomo Goren. He's erected a two-and-a-half metre high six column statue spouting fire and water, weighing 90 kilo, on the roof of Goren's Academy for Higher Studies, across from the holiest site of Judaism. Agam's creation—already named "Kitsch on the Kotel"—cost \$500,000 donated by a group of Holocaust survivors led by New Jersey contractor Jack Burstin, who's also providing a \$300,000 fund to operate the fire and water-works. The organizers claim that Shamir, Peres and other top people will attend the inauguration next Wednesday, in advance of Holocaust Memorial Day.

Meanwhile, Mayor Teddy Kollek aides tell me the Agam-Goren operation was in breach of the city building regulations and was built without a permit from the city Engineer's Office. (Where were the city inspectors?) They say Teddy won't make a fuss because of the Holocaust connection. They've extracted a promise from Goren's architect, Moshe Safdie to conceal Agam's fire and water spouting creation. I doubt it, considering the Agam-Goren combination. One compensation—it won't have Agam's Dizengoff Circle's "wedding cake" carousel music.

ECONOMICS Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi talks of prospects for floating Israeli share issues on the London Stock Exchange. This follows his meetings in London, together with Manufacturers Association president Dov Lantman, with Task Force leaders in Britain led by

Lord Sieff of Brimpton, along with Lord Lewis, Cyril Stein and Monty Sundry, when concrete ways of promoting exports, tourism and investments were discussed. City financial experts offered their expertise in selling Israeli government company shares on the Stock Exchange.

IT WAS quite a glittering social mix when Sotheby's chairman Alfred Taubman held his first Israeli dinner party at Jerusalem's uniquely stately Mishkenot Sha'ananim restaurant. American entertainment tycoon Ahmet Ertegun and his super-elite wife Micka chatted with Jerusalemite Gita Sherover, while Simha and Vivienne Dinitz were busy with Vivienne Duffield-Clare, (daughter of the late Charles Cline), and her party which included U.S. Ambassador to London Richard Price, a friend of President Ronald Reagan. The hostess, Judy Taubman, as lovely as when she was Israeli beauty queen Yehudit Mazur, dazzled all present with her remarkable sapphire and diamond necklace. She reminisced animatedly with Tel Aviv Museum spokesman Mooky Dagan—her classmate at the Graetz primary school, to the amusement of Superpharm owner Leon Koffler and wife Irit.

Leah Rabin and Esther Rabin heard Erica Jesselson, wife of New York magnate and the maceenas of U.S. Jewish education, Ludwig Jesselson, mention the half million dollars she spent at Sotheby's Manhattan branch on a major Judaica acquisition. Mrs. Jesselson, who flew in from New York with six sides of smoked salmon for her family here, was proud of her diamond and silver bracelet bought at Sotheby's.

Arms dealer Ya'acov Nimrodi tried to sell Taubman the idea of converting his replica White House home in Savoyon into Sotheby's auction centre in Israel. The evening was a success thanks to Sotheby's Israel office duo Daniela Luxembourg and Rivka Saker who saw to the needs of such guests as Ya'acov

(Yasha) Bistritsky, Paula de Leonas, Rafael and Hadassah Klatzkin, Tel Aviv Museum director Marc Scheeps, Yossi and Hava Hackney, and Charlotte Bergman, whose home with its important art collection is inside the Israel Museum's grounds.

Taubman was fresh from his warm welcome at the Ramle community centre he'd donated. Talking of inflated art prices, he said that the Van Gogh painting recently sold for \$40 m. at Christie's was worth half, but the price was forced up in a contest between Japanese and Korean bidders.

MARCEL CLAIRMONT of Geneva once again handed out grants from his scholarship fund, thanking Tel Aviv University's Rubin Academy of Music Friends chairman Adolf Ebner for having got him involved in encouraging young Israeli musicians. The Recanati Hall audience applauded such *wunderkinder* as pianist Ohad Ben-Ari, 12, violinist Itai Shapiro, 14 and pianist Eilat Fabricant, 14.

BEFORE leaving Israel, French film director Claude Lelouch came to Beth Hatefutot to trace Algerian Jewish origins, finding that his name has a Berber meaning—"Son of the Lamb." He wrote in the visitors book: "The Museum of the Diaspora is possibly the most beautiful film in the world!"

CHILE'S Ambassador Santiago Benadava told Premier Shamir that it's thanks to him he's back for a second term here, having served as envoy four years ago. Benadava, who is Jewish, told Premier Shamir that when he served as translator between him and the Chilean foreign minister at the 1986 U.N. General Assembly, the latter told Shamir at his word, when he said: "We'd very much like to have you back." Argentinean Ambassador Alberto Edwards Ham is also here for a second time, he served as No. 2 at the embassy here in the early '80s.

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When the police come and take you away for no reason at all...

More than 5,000 people were detained by the police for varying reasons last year and released without charges being pressed. The chances for compensation in such cases are slim. The story of one man's 48-hour nightmare after being wrongfully arrested is told in this report.



ISRAELI FRIEDMAN'S nightmare began one sunny afternoon as he sat in the front garden of his Jerusalem home.

Two men, both in plain clothes, approached him and identified themselves as police officers. "We have a warrant to search your home," they told the 39-year-old father of three.

"I didn't know what it was all about," recalled Friedman. "I asked them why? what was I supposed to have done?" Their reply shook him. He was accused, they said, of stealing weapons from the army.

It was the start of a hellish 48 hours during which Friedman was held prisoner in two police lock-ups, handcuffed for hours, forced to sleep on the floor in near-freezing conditions and finally released with an apology and NIS 59 compensation.

"That was two years ago, and 'to this day,' said the usually mild-mannered plumber, 'I am very, very angry. It is almost impossible to believe that such a thing can happen to someone who has done nothing wrong.'

Yet in recent years, thousands of people have shared Friedman's terrifying experience. And the problem of unjustified arrests is now a matter of deep concern to lawyers, civil rights activists and - not least - to the police themselves.

In a recent report to the Knesset, Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said that last year 5,362 people were held by police and eventually released without charges being pressed. This was a big improvement on the previous year's figures (8,933), he stressed, but still represented a heavy toll in unnecessary human suffering.

That suffering was etched on Friedman's bearded face as he recalled his ordeal. When the police officers told him he was suspected of stealing IDF weapons his first reaction was to laugh. "Then I saw they were serious," he went on.

"I told them to come in and search as much as they wanted. They looked through all the cupboards and in every part of the apartment. They even looked in the trees in the garden."

"Then they told me to come with them to the police station to answer a few questions and clear things up." The officers were very pleasant remembered Friedman, and, as he left, his wife Dafna told him: "Don't be long. There is a meal waiting for you."

"I THOUGHT about that meal often during the next two days while I was forced to bolt down my food in

prison," he said.

From his home Friedman was taken to the Russian Compound headquarters of the Jerusalem police. There he was told he was under arrest and was questioned. "I said to them 'why must you arrest me?' They said I had committed a very serious offence, stealing weapons from the army. I said 'it's not me. You have got the wrong man,'" he recalled.

Friedman was allowed a phone call and contacted his father-in-law, who tried unsuccessfully to offer bail for his release.

Then he was taken to the lock-up, to await transport to Haifa, where the charges had been laid against him. The cell, he said, was cold, dark, filthy and crowded.

"There were 20 of us jammed into this cell that couldn't have been more than 15 square metres. In the corner was a place to wash and a toilet."

Most of the other inmates were drunks and minor offenders. When Friedman told them why he was being held they seemed impressed.

But he was angry and helpless.

"I just kept telling anyone who would listen that I was innocent. But it didn't do any good," he said. The next morning Friedman awoke with a feeling of "unreality." But this was no nightmare. It was horribly real.

He and the other prisoners were taken to a dining hall where they were given breakfast. "We were given just two minutes to eat and drink and I was completely confused. Everyone else seemed to know the routine. But I didn't, so I didn't get much breakfast."

It was 8 p.m. before Friedman was let out of the cell, handcuffed, and taken in a police car to Haifa. "We got there about midnight," he said. "When we arrived at the lock-up at Kishon the police officer said he had forgotten the keys to the handcuffs."

"He said he had a set at home, so we were taken out of the car and had to sit on a concrete bench in the freezing cold while he got them. It took him more than an hour."

WORSE WAS to follow. Friedman and another prisoner were told there was no room in the cells so they

would have to sleep on the floor. "The policemen brought one blanket and when we complained it was cold he said we could sleep together under it."

"Finally he brought a second, much smaller blanket. The other prisoner was crying so I let him have the big blanket and I sat huddled up all night."

BERNARD JOSEPHS

In the morning, he continued, they were given breakfast like before in Jerusalem. "Only here we had to stand up to eat" and was told he was being taken for questioning. Said Friedman: "I thought at last! Now, I can finally have this out and show them they have the wrong man."

But when he arrived at the police station, he found himself imprisoned in another lock-up. "This was the worst so far. The Russian Compound was the Hilton compared to this cell. It was cold, damp and so dirty; the walls were actually black. By now I was more angry than worried. I knew I had done nothing

wrong, yet I was being treated like a criminal. I couldn't understand why they had picked on me. And I still don't know today."

After an hour or so he was called for questioning. "Two guys came and took me to a police car. They drove off and while we were travelling, asked me about when I had done my reserve service and if I knew the name of a man they said had accused me of stealing grenades. I told them I had never heard of him and I knew nothing about weapons being stolen."

Finally, arriving at the magistrates' court in the Hadar section of Haifa, Friedman was taken into a prisoners' waiting room. A public prosecutor came to see him and said he would go before the judge and then be released on his own recognition.

"I said to him, 'What happened? why was I arrested?' I said I wanted an explanation. He said it was a long story and confidential and he couldn't tell me anything. I was fit to bust. Then we went before the judge and the prosecutor told him there was no case against me. They

didn't say I was innocent. Just that there was no case. I was freed." Friedman was left stranded in Haifa with not a penny on him. "I was about to cry. I had stood up to everything - the arrest, the questioning, the conditions, but this was too much," he said. The court clerk said he could not give him any money. But one of the guards gave him some change from his own pocket and he went to his sister who lives in Haifa.

Home and free, Friedman called on the Jerusalem police and lodged a complaint. A few months later he received a letter of apology, saying that "steps would be taken" against the officers involved. A cheque for NIS 59 was enclosed as compensation. "I asked what steps would be taken against the policemen who arrested me, but I never heard," he said.

CONCERN OVER cases such as this have been expressed both by Bar-Lev and Inspector-General David Kraus in recent weeks. In an address to senior police officers the inspector-general said that suspects should be arrested only when strictly

necessary and in the interests of an inquiry.

Bar-Lev is also in the forefront of a campaign to reduce the number of suspects held in custody throughout their investigation and trial. Comparing the situation to other Western countries he said that, in the U.S. for instance, it was inconceivable to keep non-violent suspects behind bars. "Every unnecessary arrest is a blow to freedom," he stated.

Yet a study by a Tel Aviv University law expert shows that in the past decades judges have increasingly agreed to prosecution demands that those accused of crimes be held in custody until a verdict is brought in.

The author, Dr. Kenneth Mann, reported that a quarter of such cases at the Tel Aviv District Court resulted in suspects spending about 240 days in prison before the end of their trials. And the average stay, he said, was three months. Most appalling, he added, was that every year, dozens of people serve long periods in custody only to be acquitted or given fines or suspended sentences.

For these people, said Mann, chances of compensation are slim, because they are at the discretion of the judge and are dependent on proof that the charges brought against the suspect are completely groundless. "Someone who is acquitted because of lack of evidence, for instance, has 'little chance' of compensation for being held in jail," he said.

Basing his study on cases heard at Tel Aviv District Court, Mann said that in recent years judges agreed to 90 per cent of prosecution requests for remands in custody. This compared with 70 per cent until about 10 years ago.

"No one would argue that it is not sometimes necessary to put people behind bars before they are tried. But this should be restricted to cases where they might try to escape, commit another crime or try to interfere with the course of justice."

"But of the cases heard in Tel Aviv the country's busiest court between 1983 and 1985, more than 48 per cent were remanded in custody. This compares with figures of between 31 and 33 per cent in the U.S. and 25 per cent in England."

Such a tendency to put accused people behind bars offends against the principle that a person is innocent until proven guilty. What is more, conditions for suspects in prison are generally much worse than those for convicted prisoners. Altogether, I consider this a very worrying situation," said Mann.

'It is not clear what constitutes reasonable suspicion'

A PURELY subjective assessment by a cop on the beat is enough to land you in the lock-up. You don't have to be caught committing a crime. You don't even have to be acting as though you are about to.

All that is needed is for a police officer to have - as the law puts it - reasonable suspicion that you are a felon and, before you can say "Scotland Yard," you are nicked.

Such rules exist in other countries too, and are always the focus of controversy. The police argue with some justification that many a crime has been nipped in the bud by a policeman with a sharp eye and a suspicious mind.

But civil rights activists argue that the "suspicion" ruling is dangerously loose and open to abuse. "It is not clear what constitutes reasonable suspicion. It is entirely subjective and the police do not have to justify it," said Joshua Schoffman, legal director of the Association of Civil Rights in Israel.

In fact, the association is concerned about the entire set up when it comes to arrests and detention under the law. Schoff-

man explained the rules: "Police do not always need a warrant to arrest a person," he said. "The 'suspicion' rule is one case where warrants are not necessary. Another is when an officer witnesses a person committing a crime punishable by six months in prison or more."

Suspects refusing to give their name and address or escaping from custody can also be arrested without a warrant. The detainee must be brought to a police station where an officer with the rank of deputy inspector or above, decides whether to keep him in custody, release him on bond, or free him.

If the suspect is held, he has to appear before a magistrate's court within 48 hours. This, charged Schoffman, is a ruling which the police sometimes take too literally.

"We have often pointed out that the spirit of the law means that a person has to be brought before a judge as quickly as possible, within 48 hours," he said. "But the tendency among the police, we feel, is to think that they have 48 hours to do what they want with the suspect."

"They feel they can use it to try to get a confession or something. After all, if you tell a person who has never been in trouble before 'cooperate and you can go home; don't cooperate and you spend a night in a filthy lock-up full of criminals', he is quite likely to cooperate - even giving up his legal right not to incriminate himself."

"A lot of people will do anything not to spend a night in such places. Forty-eight hours can be an awful long time."

After arrest, continued Schoffman, a suspect has the right to meet with a lawyer as quickly as possible. The police must also notify friends or relatives that he is being held - unless he asks them not to.

Only a senior officer of at least superintendent rank can delay access to a lawyer, for a few hours, in the interests of interrogation, or for longer in security cases. Top military, security or police officers can prevent a security suspect from seeing a lawyer for up to 15 days.

NONE OF these rules apply to the territories, said Schoffman.

In Gaza and the West Bank the commander of a prison can prevent a person from seeing a lawyer and refrain from informing relatives that he has been arrested for an unlimited period.

"This is an abysmal situation and we are doing our best to persuade the authorities to change it," he added.

Once in court, the lawyer continued, a judge can order a suspect held in custody for up to 15 days, and later for an additional period. But except with the express permission of the attorney-general, he cannot be held in pre-trial detention for more than 30 days.

Schoffman criticized the growing tendency of judges to hold accused prisoners in custody until the end of their trial. This he said "makes a mockery of the principle of innocence until guilt is proven."

There were he said good, solid reasons for keeping people in custody but judges were increasingly using their powers to hold people simply because they were charged with serious crimes.

They had also used custody-rulings to make an example of people suspected of white-collar crimes, such as David Balas. "The only reason a person should be held is if he is likely to escape, threaten a witness or commit other crimes. Severity of the suspected crime is not, on its own, sufficient reason."

Schoffman also attacked the policy of the police in arresting large numbers of Arabs who happen to be in the area of a terrorist bomb attack. "I once heard a senior police officer say that such acts are unjustified - though they may be an understandable reaction to an event."

"After all such explosions are usually caused by bombs planted several hours earlier, and the officer told me he did not know of a single case in which terrorists had been caught in this way."

The lawyer said links between the Association of Civil Rights and the police were excellent and reported a lot of willingness in the force to respect civil rights. The question is how to let this (respect) filter down from the officer level to the policeman on the beat. B. JOSEPHS



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Don't miss the boat

The USSR's desire to take part in the proposed international conference on the Middle East has provided Israel with a historic opportunity to win concessions from the Soviet Union. But time is running out, warns Arye Naor.

IT IS REASONABLE to assume that a business-like summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will take place in the White House long enough before Reagan finishes his term. Once a date is established for the summit, a time limit on Israel's ability to influence world politics and reap benefits from this capability will be fixed as well.

It will probably be Reagan's last summit with the Soviet leader. Taking into consideration both the failure of the Reykjavik summit and the eagerness of Reagan to prove to history that his hard-line policy towards the Soviet Union has been fruitful and correct, it is reasonable to assume that from a tactical point of view the Russians will be in a better opening position than the Americans. In order to translate such a relative advantage into concrete achievements, the Russians need to persuade American public opinion that they have really changed, and not only improved their PR capabilities. In this context, there is room for hope that for some of the participants in the Seder at the American Embassy in Moscow, the prayer "next year in Jerusalem" may be realized.

But if we are really committed to the welfare of Soviet Jewry we should not be satisfied with approximately 10,000 or 12,000 emigrants, as indicated by Soviet sources. In times of basic-state-like international politics, we should also deal with the Soviets in a business-like manner.

That could be achieved by linking Middle East policies and Soviet Jewry affairs, provided that it is done before an American-Soviet understanding on the region's future is determined.

If we wait until world affairs are discussed and perhaps agreements reached during the Washington summit, we probably will miss the boat. Israel now has a rare opportunity to offer Moscow something the Soviets might be willing to deal for — their participation in the determination of the future of this strategically important region, by taking part in an international peace conference in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 338. In return, we should strongly demand two conditions for Soviet participation in the peace process, namely that Moscow renew its diplomatic relations with Israel and let our people go — each and every one who wishes to emigrate.

Of course, no one in Israel is terribly enthusiastic about Soviet participation in shaping our future. Realistically, we cannot ignore the diplomatic inconveniences and the dangers arising out of having the Soviets play a role in that delicate process. But neither should we ignore the advantages of large scale Soviet Jewish immigration, and renewed diplomatic ties with the Eastern bloc.

The disadvantages for Israel of Soviet participation in an international conference would thus be at least balanced by historically significant



Yitzhak Shamir (Sven Nackstrand)



Menachem Begin (David Rubinger)

clear advantages — not to mention the prospects of peace that might be promoted by having all the relevant parties involved in the peace efforts.

BUT ARE THE Soviets a "relevant party" to the peace negotiations? Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's answer is, predictably, negative. To *Time* magazine interviewers who asked why the Soviets shouldn't participate in an international peace conference, he replied: "They have to prove that such a conference will bring peace. I don't think they can prove it."

His answer reflects Shamir's underrating of both the significance of promoting peace and the Soviet role in that process. It stems from his deep belief that time is on Israel's side, and that the present situation is not necessarily temporary.

Beyond the current political dispute, it would be interesting to note the manner in which Shamir's predecessor as Herut leader, former prime minister Menachem Begin, handled the subject. His approach was very

different. On his first official visit to Washington Begin suggested to then president Jimmy Carter and secretary of state Cyrus Vance that the international peace conference in Geneva be reconvened.

He brought with him a proposal which had been earlier approved by the cabinet, containing four main points. The first was that the conference should be jointly reconvened by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, co-chairing the conference in accordance with UN resolution 338. The second point was that only sovereign states should participate, thus blocking the participation of the PLO or a Palestinian Arab delegation.

Third, the conference should have no preconditions — a point which was correctly understood by Vance as avoiding any prior Israeli commitment to any specific withdrawal as the price of Arab attendance. And the fourth of Begin's points was that negotiations in the conference should be conducted face-to-face, and the chairmanship of the working group would rotate between the



Arab and Israel delegations involved — a point which signified to Vance that the Americans and the Soviets would not serve as intermediaries in the working groups where bilateral negotiations would take place between Israel and each of the three participating Arab countries. After the committees had negotiated treaties of peace, the conference would reconvene for the purpose of signing them.

Vance mentions in his memoirs that Begin also offered alternatives: if the Soviets, the Americans or the Arabs balked at these arrangements, the U.S. should unilaterally convene three committees to negotiate peace treaties, or, failing that, act as go-between in proximity talks.

THE ALTERNATIVES that Begin gave clearly show that he meant business. He wanted to maintain the momentum in the political process

towards the establishment of a comprehensive peace — the first stage of which, he believed, could be achieved through negotiations with Egypt.

For that reason, he proposed the procedural alternatives as fall-back positions. But the first choice was to implement UN resolution 338, which had acknowledged the Soviet standing as equal partners with the Americans in the determination of arrangements in the Middle East.

Not that Begin loved the Soviets. He just realized that any attempt to change the basis of the process, namely to negotiate without what now is called an internationally accepted umbrella, is doomed to fail. Only if the Soviets themselves — or the Arabs, due to a radical change in their own orientation — gave up their chairmanship, could a change in the superpower role be feasible. Taking into consideration all the

changes which have taken place in the international arena since Begin and Carter first met, the lesson is still valid: in order to promote peace, Soviet participation in the process cannot and should not be ignored. The actual role of the two superpowers in the process should be carefully and strictly defined in advance, but unless failure is desired, neither of the two should or can be ignored.

In Begin's eyes, having direct negotiations with Egypt with some American intermediation was preferable to a multi-national conference, co-chaired by the Soviets. But he never saw disaster befalling Israel from an international conference, nor did he attribute "craziness" to an Israeli leader who would have called for one. In this respect, Shamir is further away from Begin than is Shimon Peres — an interesting point for a comparative study in leadership.

Social success, political flop

Ya'acov Morris

IN 1927, 80 members from the collective villages of Sarid, Ein Shemer, Ma'abarot and Afikim gathered in Haifa for a unique meeting at which the idea of a new kibbutz federation was born. The participants — 40 of whom are still active in the Kibbutz Artzi today — shared a common youth movement background in Europe. Afikim was not convinced by the idea and later withdrew. But the other three villages were soon joined by Beit Alfa, Mishmar Ha'emek and Merhavya to found the Kibbutz Artzi chain of collectives. Their common experience in the European Hashomer Hatza'ir, the values and ideals they had imbibed from its education, had decided them not to link their villages with the two existing kibbutz settlement chains.

One, the Kibbutz Hameuhad Federation, believed then in the ever-growing kibbutz, placing no limits on the size of its community. In fact, at the time, its visionaries dreamed that the entire Palestine Jewish community would become one huge collective, embracing agriculture and industry, and spearheaded by the "Gdud Ha'avoda," a large number of Third Aliya immigrants engaged in road-building and other public works. At the other extreme was the

second kibbutz grouping known as Hever Hakvutot and associated with Deganya, the "mother" of the collective villages. This chain held to the concept of the small kibbutz — or "kvutza" as they called it — as an enlarged "family," able to maintain the closest social ties between its members.

The founders of the new Kibbutz Artzi chain rejected both of these extremes. They believed that unlimited growth would produce bureaucratic and impersonal relations between kibbutz members, the second on the basis that its highly restricted and minuscule membership would be claustrophobic, would stifle economic, social and cultural growth. As a result, the people of Hashomer Hatza'ir decided that their villages would be guided by the concept of what they termed the "organic unit," that is growth up to the point that would still allow for social cohesion and individual expression in each collective. When it was felt that both these factors risked being undermined by further membership.

Some 60 years have elapsed since the historic Haifa gathering and today the Kibbutz Artzi federation embraces 85 kibbutzim with a population of 40,000.

THAT THE founding villages of Kibbutz Artzi had reached so unanimous a conclusion in 1927 can be

appreciated only with some knowledge of the background of their pioneers. As a youth movement, Hashomer Hatza'ir had originated 14 years earlier in the Polish province of Galicia and had then spread to other countries of Europe. It had started as a group of Jewish scouts, not of the Baden-Powell variety which in England was based on "God, King and Country," but on "God, Land and People." It was a revolt against the urban and Jewish life of the "shtetl." Its members sought a life amid nature and a brotherhood based on social equality. As Zionists they rebelled against the helplessness of minority life; as socialists they rejected a capitalist system they considered corrupt and debasing of human values. In particular, they considered the ghetto economy parasitic, its leadership of religious orthodoxy and wealth abhorrent.

To them the early pioneers in Palestine represented the epitome of their cherished dreams. All these ideals, of the natural in contrast to the urban environment, of Zionism and socialism, of a society they could create based on brotherhood and equality, inspired these earliest "Shomrim" when they settled in Eretz Israel, to seek and create the kibbutz type of village. Soon their first educational emissaries were sent back to the youth movement in the diaspora to infuse it with their ideas.

In Palestine between 1927 and 1934 the Hashomer Hatza'ir leadership, in which such well-known national figures as Meir Ya'ari and Ya'acov Hazan were prominent, had not simply chosen an independent kibbutz direction. As left-wing socialists with a Marxist orientation they found themselves in fundamental disagreement with the Labour Party, led by such ideologists as Berl Katznelson, Ben-Gurion, Tabenkin, etc., then represented a social democratic union of Poale Zion and Haapoel Hatza'ir, affiliated with the Abudut Ha'avoda and Hever Hakvutot kibbutz movements respectively. It represented workers of town and country.

The Kibbutz Artzi-Hashomer Hatza'ir, however, maintained its political identity and in 1934, joining with Left Poale Zion that had remained outside the Labour Party (then Mapai), proclaimed its independent political existence as the party of Hashomer Hatza'ir. Fourteen years later (in 1948), as a result of a further merger with Abudut Ha'avoda, which had split from Mapai four years previously, the Mapam party was established. It was also joined in 1948 by Moshe Sneh and his followers who were soon to withdraw and join the Communist Party. Finally, Abudut Ha'avoda was later to break away from Mapam and rejoin the Labour Party.

UNTIL ISRAEL was established, Hashomer Hatza'ir's differences with Mapai, and for that matter with the other political parties of the Yishuv and Zionism, were based not only on its favourable attitude towards the Soviet Union. Until 1948 it had also been the main advocate of bi-nationalism as the solution to the conflict of Jews and Arabs in Palestine. This advocacy of a bi-national state was supported only by the small Hebrew University based group of Judah Magnes and Martin Buber but was rejected, in favour of Jewish statehood, by the majority of the Jewish population of Palestine and the World Zionist Organization. Nor did bi-nationalism meet with any response from the Arab side of the conflict which sought, by force of arms, to transform Mandatory Palestine into another Arab state. However wishful Hashomer Hatza'ir's policies, or however altruistic its motivations, the absence of any equivalent Arab partner had long demonstrated its lack of realism and the bankruptcy of its central ideas. Zionism had no alternative but to turn to Jewish statehood as a means of opening the gates to immigration,

and of self-defence against the forthcoming onslaught of the Palestine Arabs and the Arab states that sought to destroy Israel at birth.

It was Berl Locker, then acting spokesman in London of the Jewish Agency Executive and Mapai, who, on the eve of British withdrawal from Palestine, most aptly summed up the political role of Hashomer Hatza'ir at the time. Referring to Hashomer Hatza'ir's bi-nationalism, he said at a conference of the British Zionist Federation: "There are parties with wonderful facts and no platforms; there are parties with wonderful platforms and no facts." Hashomer Hatza'ir is of the first category. As a pioneer Zionist party whose kibbutz villages were among the best in Zion, no one could dispute the value of the facts of Hashomer Hatza'ir. Its politics, however, had been a failure. Additionally, it suffered from another internal contradiction: The essential nature of the democracy of its kibbutzim contrasted ever-increasingly with the Marxism of its political philosophy and the loyalty of its devotion to the Soviet Union.

It took its leadership a long time to acknowledge the veracity of this second contradiction. Apart from the short "honeymoon period," when the policy of the Soviet Union converged with that of the United States in their support for the establishment of the Jewish state, it became clear thereafter that the USSR felt it had much more to gain geopolitically from a pro-Arab policy.

From the early 50s its political and military commitments to the Arab camp produced a sharp conflict between Hashomer's Zionism and socialist orientation. In its internal discussions it became clear that Hashomer Hatza'ir had been forced to distance itself more and more from the Soviet Union and that a more critical attitude had developed within its ranks towards the Stalinist dictatorship in general. This majority trend was now represented by Ya'ari and Hazan, although the more conservative minority clung to the old orientation under the leadership of Kuba Rifin and Simcha Flappan. The younger generation of the Hashomer Hatza'ir kibbutzim, which as civilian soldiers of Israel had to fight the war of 1956 against an Arab foe heavily armed with Russian weapons; was naturally to be found in the former camp. Only a short time before his death in later years, was Meir Ya'ari to admit that his Marxist-Leninist orientation over three decades had been mistaken.

LONG BEFORE this startling, courageous and sad admission by the much revered Mapam leader, his party had moved towards a more centrist labour position. It had entered into an alliance with the Labour Party to form what is known in today's Israel as the Alignment (Ma'arach) in order to close labour's

ranks against a growing secular and religious right-wing tide. It was also motivated by a sense of common responsibility in the interests of national defence. Its ministers served in the Labour-led coalition government and continued to do so until the right-wing, led by the Likud, won the Knesset elections for the first time. However, when the present national coalition government was formed, as the result of a "hung" election, Mapam withdrew from both the government and the Alignment. It viewed such a national coalition government as a betrayal by the Labour Party of the labour movement and all it stood for.

Mapam, today, is hence a small opposition party with six Knesset seats, representing but five per cent of the electorate. Three of these seats are held by kibbutz members, the remaining three by Mapam's urban followers, including one Arab representative. Two of the six MKs are women.

Recently, Kibbutz Artzi celebrated its 60th anniversary, and its veteran leader, Ya'acov Hazan, appeared on Israel television as its spokesman. Attacking the present national coalition government for its austerity measures at the expense of the lowest income groups of the population, Hazan called upon the Labour Party to withdraw from the coalition government and return to its original socialist principles and policies.

He ignored the realities that led to the establishment of such a coalition, particularly as it had reflected the will of an electorate that had refused to give either right-wing or labour blocs a parliamentary majority. Such a situation can only be changed by a reform of Israel's electoral system of proportional representation, a course which Mapam, like other minority groups, vehemently opposes. Once again it has been caught in a conflict between what it thinks is "desirable" and what is an attainable reality. Such electoral reform, based upon a combination of the present system together with a constituency system, could make

possible for the first time in Israel's history a majority government of a major party without dependence upon the minority groups.

IN SHORT, this has been the tragedy of Mapam as a political party over the decades and has resulted in it remaining a small opposition group. As the core of the Peace Now movement, which supports the establishment of a Palestinian Arab State on the 2,300 square miles of the disputed enclave west of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, it has few prospects of serious growth. A clear majority in Israel, including the Labour Party, view such a prospect with alarm as a danger to Israel's very existence. There have also been signs, even within the context of its "democratic centralism," that the past political unanimity of Mapam, which means essentially its Kibbutz Artzi settlements, is no longer as traditionally firm as it was in the past. Should the national coalition government break up, the Hazan-led wing of the party will undoubtedly, be eager to renew its alliance with a broad united front of the Labour Party.

Also, within the Kibbutz Artzi itself, some of the "sacred cows" are beginning to be challenged. The adamant refusal, for example, to have kibbutz children, of any age, sleep in their parents' homes, rather than in children's facilities, was finally challenged and defeated. As the adage goes: "There is no one more conservative than yesterday's revolutionary." But whatever the future may hold in store, the record of Kibbutz Artzi and its educational *halutz* movement abroad, has none to match it in the annals of creative Zionism and socialism: if not in the outside political arena, most certainly in the type and quality of the society it has built, village by village, the length and breadth of the land. And nowhere in Israel can any group, political or otherwise, match it for the sincerity and integrity of both its leadership and rank and file. In this sense Hazan, as he always has been, was a most representative image on our television screens.

The Speaker of the Knesset — Quality of Life Prizes

Prizes for 5748

The Quality of Life Prize Fund of the Speaker of the Knesset will award (shekel denominated) prizes in 5748 to a total value of \$100,000, for activities in the following fields of endeavour:

- Increasing immigration, reducing emigration, and easing absorption.
- Service to society and the community, and activities promoting integration of the different immigrant communities in Israeli society.
- Strengthening the rule of law and the acceptance of democratic values.
- Promoting understanding between, and the coexistence of Jew and Arab.
- Promoting cooperation between the cultural, scientific and art institutions of Israel and France, so as to improve the quality of life, and enrich cultural life in Israel.

The Fund was set up to promote improvement in the quality of life in Israel, and is intended to encourage and support the continuation of activities already being undertaken.

A prize committee will make recommendations in each field in which a prize is to be awarded. Final decisions are the sole prerogative of the trustees of the Fund.

The Fund may also decide to award a grant or grants. Any person in Israel, and any registered or unregistered organization, other than a state authority, are eligible for nomination.

All persons are eligible to submit nominations for a prize. You may submit a nomination without giving your name, or you may request that your identity not be revealed.

The names of the prize winners will be announced in the press.

No notification will be sent, when a nominee is not awarded a prize.

Prizes will be awarded at a ceremony in the Knesset, the ceremony forming part of the Knesset Day celebrations, on a date close to Tu B'Shvat, 5748.

Nominations should be submitted in writing to the Secretariat of the Fund, The Knesset, Jerusalem 91 999, within 45 days of publication of this notice. Reasons for the nomination should be given.

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Speaker of the Knesset
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MS. ELFI GOODMAN-THAU — "THE BOOK OF RUTH AND THE IDEA OF REDEMPTION"

Exploring the place of the individual in the process of redemption as one of the cornerstones of faith. (8:45-10:00 p.m.)

In ENGLISH (4 Thursdays, beginning April 23):

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Hebrew courses meet at Machon Hezekiyahu, 15 Hezekiyahu Hamalech Street, Old Katamon, Jerusalem. English courses meet at 5 Aza Street, Rehavia, Jerusalem, top floor.

Registration by telephone or in person, half an hour before first session. Registration fee: NIS 10 per course.

For further information, contact Oz veShalom-Netivot Shalom, P.O.B. 4633, Jerusalem Tel. 02-680712.

The frontiers of language

THE BIENNIAL Jerusalem International Book Fair, which ended on Sunday, always reflects a combination of commercial and cultural interests. The Aspen Institute's discussion table up on the fifth floor of Binyanei HaUma is the showplace where these interests meet and the battle.

Under the wry prodding of moderator Michael Rice, 14 writers, translators, editors and publishers from Europe, the U.S. and Israel spent a total of about nine hours talking about "Publishing Across International Frontiers" - i.e. politely blaming each other for the fact that there aren't more, and better, translations dropping off the presses.

The talks opened with a survey by the Oxford historian, Alan Bullock (now Lord Bullock) of translation in publishing, including the various fates of the same book in different cultures.

Freud's *Interpretation of Dreams*, for instance, saw only 600 copies in its native Vienna during the first eight years after its publication in 1899 - and was totally ignored by reviewers. Only after a few enthusiastic editors cared enough to have the work translated did it begin to have the impact we sometimes take for granted.

WHY DON'T more books have similarly impressive histories in translation - or any history in translation at all? Aside from the fact that there aren't too many Freuds in the world, most cultures tend to be ethnocentric. Americans in particular are less likely to exert themselves over other languages when speakers of most other languages are forced by circumstances to be at least functional in English. Then whose job is it to convince the speakers of English and other major languages that they're missing something?

All the possibilities were discussed: the writer, the translator, the agent, the publisher who might import, the publisher who wants to export, critics, university professors, professional readers for publishers, governments - just about everyone but the typesetters.

It's the importing publisher who exerts the most power, but the question is how they find out what's happening in other languages. Kathryn Court, editor-in-chief of Viking/Penguin in New York said: "My files only list one or two people who can read Swedish or Hebrew - and they're usually off somewhere on a scholarship." This from a house that prints some of the leading European authors known in the U.S.

On the other side of the table, Jonathan Galassi, executive editor of Farrar, Straus & Giroux, said they have their own readers in various European languages, and in fact about one-third of what they publish is translation. "But you can't artificially propagate another

Literary works written in Hebrew and other 'minor' languages are being lost to the world because of translation barriers. Why this is so and how to change it was discussed by leading publishing figures at this month's Jerusalem International Book Fair.

culture if there's no community of culture ready to accept it."

HOW DOES the culture become receptive? Sometimes through the gradual development of interest among academics and reviewers; sometimes through the media of television and film; sometimes because of current events. Wars seem to do their share in transporting both readers and writers across cultural boundaries.

Ulrich Wechsler, of Bertelsmann, the German publisher, said it's the bestsellers that find their way to the U.S. - those already established in more than one European country.

But one man's fish is another man's poison in this business. Translator William Weaver mentioned three bestselling Italian novels he had rendered into English - of which one "flopped," another "bombed" and only the third went to the top of the sales charts in the U.S. That was Umberto Eco's *The Name of the Rose*, and though he loved the book, he said its success in English was a surprise to him.

Can writers spread the word about their colleagues working in other languages? Yes, but their recommendations, too, are not always taken into account. Lothar Meinel, editorial director of Wilhelm Heyne in Munich, said he is sometimes amazed by how many friends "his" writers have. Kathryn Court, on the other hand, seemed to think her writers have no friends at all.

But all agreed that Philip Roth is providing a rare service by hunting down and promoting Eastern European writers in the Penguin series, "Writers from the Other Europe."

THE MOST appealing participants in the discussion were the translators - underpaid, undervalued, and overworked, tottering forever on the broken line that delineates the border between two cultures.

Ina Friedman, who translates Hebrew non-fiction into English, pointed out to the audience with some vehemence that the translator often improves the work, cutting it, making it more suitable for the importing market. Hillel Halkin added that it's a well-kept secret that translators sometimes spend hours looking for the word the author wanted

in the original before figuring out how to translate it.

The irony of the translator's position is that he or she must be both present and absent in the work at the same time. The translator must "cover his tracks," as Halkin said. But he wants to be given credit for his very invisibility, which is what makes the translation a work in its own right. Publishers all too often enforce the invisibility by leaving out the translator's name, or putting it, as Weaver said, in the smallest print possible.

Among the specific suggestions for improving the lot of translators and the quality of translation: Halkin would like to see an appendix to books a few facing pages of dual-language presentation, so that interested parties can see what the translator was up against.

Marsha Pomerantz

Opinions around the table were divided; some publishers are still reluctant to draw attention to the act of translation itself, assuming that readers are resistant to anything "foreign."

ANOTHER problem that occupied the forum: once something is translated, how do we know what the reader actually absorbs from the translation?

Prof. Elihu Katz of the Hebrew University said he and his colleague Tamar Leibis are tackling an analogous problem in TV, asking what exactly is absorbed in each culture from the *Dallas* that has such wide appeal all over the world.

And John Coetzee, recipient of the fair's Jerusalem Prize for Literature, had his own doubts about what comes through. The action of fiction, he said, begins at the moment some social code is broken. When you read a translation, you often don't know the code.

His own work, he felt, was relatively translatable because it is not that close to "the texture of daily life as lived in Africa." But that has its own problems. People who read it in another language may try to tie the fiction to a social-historical context, and in doing so, tend

to over-interpret. Asked if there was any solution, he said it was a "losing battle."

FIVE FLOORS below all this urbane contemplation at Binyanei HaUma was the hustling among the book-stalls, which may or may not have borne out what they were saying upstairs. At the end of the fair, most people were reluctant to release figures and immediate details of deals struck.

The bulk of the buying and selling involved Israeli writers or publishers; the Jerusalem Fair is still not a general international fair at which, for instance, Europeans and Americans expect mainly to do business with each other. But it certainly does happen.

According to fair director Zev Birger, a number of publishers and their representatives have already asked to register for the next fair, in 1989, requesting more space and a particular location.

One major disappointment this year was for those Israeli publishers selling chiefly to the Israeli public. Though public attendance was the same as in 1985, fewer people bought books - perhaps because of pre-Pessah budget problems.

PROBABLY the most worthwhile of the fair's projects is the editorial fellowship programme, which extends an invitation to "young" editors from the U.S. and Europe. One was Thomas Christensen of North Point, a small, high-quality press in California. He had the impression that most of the business at the fair was being advanced by Israeli publishers, but good contacts had been made among the editorial fellows in the programme from the U.S. and those from Europe, and joint projects would emerge. About one-third of North Point's 30 annual titles are translations.

Christensen seemed disappointed that many of the foreign publishers were represented at the fair by "local agents who may or may not - may not - be able to talk about the rights available." But Jerusalem has a "stronger political and cultural dimension than Frankfurt" and that was certainly of interest, though he found the political presentation "one-sided."

Birger's hope is that the editorial fellows will find it profitable to return on their own; some are already planning to do so.

Whatever Jerusalem's place in the business, wheeling and dealing over publishing rights has a long history, as Lord Bullock pointed out in his introductory words at the Aspen Forum. In the third century BCE, the Egyptians asked the Athenians to loan them copies of the works of all their dramatists, so that they could copy the texts on their own. They gave the Athenians 15 talents as a deposit, then took a look at the manuscripts and decided to keep them.

TELEREVIEW/Philip Gillon

An excellent week but for the news

I MUST congratulate Israel Television's programming department on providing us with some stimulating and imaginative fare for Pessah, and I thank the good Lord for the invention of video, which enabled us to combine never missing a single item on various menus with seeing everything ITV had to offer us.

Except the news. I would gladly have forgone all the news. Beginning with the horrifying and graphic presentation of the terrorist killing of Ofra Moses and going on through the inflammatory tub-thumping by Rabbi Moshe Levinger and his virago colleague, and then doing with more restraint the suppression of the Arabs, it was all news calculated to ruin the holiday spirit.

It is the function of the television news to hold a mirror up to nature, so I suppose they had no alternative but to show us the effects of the fire-bomb in such gory detail. Perhaps Levinger and that woman were news, but I must say they were given long periods on screen.

The effect of their denunciations of Peres, Rabin and Weizman seemed to me a provocation to race hatred and violence. This was hardly allayed by Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin's tolerant and understanding attitude to the mini-pogrom in Kalkiya, although he did pay lip-service to his disapproval of the rioters' taking the law into their own hands. He was not asked why he did not stop them before they acted.

BUT SEE how the news has intruded on my peace and my piece, which had started off intending to be only about the goodies we got for Passover.

There was that very amusing presentation of the Exodus from Egypt presented by modern television newscasters and commentators. Israel Television had put together a very formidable team indeed, stationed at strategic points throughout the long and dangerous journey from Egypt to Canaan. They had even managed to infiltrate Arye Meckel into Pharaoh's palace.

I was particularly amused by the evaluation of Moses as a leader who lacked charisma, was a very poor demagogue, and was foreign to most of the Israelites. It is indeed a strange phenomenon that three dictators who preached nationalism successfully were foreigners by birth - Napoleon was a Corsican, Hitler an Austrian and Stalin a Georgian.

The inserts from Cecil B. De Mille's *The Ten Commandments* were less successful. I thought the descriptions from Exodus of the parting of the Red Sea for the Israelites and the destruction of the Egyptian horsemen and chariots, which we read during the Seder, were far more vivid and stirring.

But this is a minor point. The programme was excellent, and the moral was clear - we should not set too much stock on what we are told by modern on-the-spot reporters, commentators and analysts, because they can so easily go wrong. They do not have the certitude of hindsight that historians enjoy. I don't know whether the makers of the programme intended to down-grade their own contributions to civilization, but they certainly did so.

On Passover Eve we had a repeat of that lovely Seder at Krutatz Schiller, which I remember with so much affection, as I was a member there when I first came to Israel. It was beautifully done.

BUT PRIDE of place among the Pessah programmes must go to *This is Your Life*, devoted to Shaikha Dan, one of the heroes who parachuted behind the German lines during World War II. Seeing him, after that awful news about the occupied areas, was like taking a shower and a long, cool drink at the end of a hot and dirty day. He reminded us of a time when the world was young and clean, and the good guys wore white hats and could be clearly distinguished from the bad guys.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon told us that Shaikha had a secret weapon - humour - and Dan certainly used it to great effect during the programme. It is a wry, dry

type of humour, which made it impossible for him to indulge in the sentimentality that often mars these excursions into nostalgia.

He was very inspiring, reminding us of a time before our souls began to get dusty answers when hot for certainties, as Meredith put it so well. But the show was rather stolen from him by Brigadier Tony Simmons, who commanded M19, the British unit that sent emissaries - Shaikha objected to the use of the word "agents" - into German-held territory.

Amos Ettinger, who handled the show with his usual admirable skill, introduced Simmons (in Hebrew) as one of those "good Englishmen" who had come to what was then Palestine and who supported the Jews in defiance of official policy. He had been the commander of Orde Wingate, whom he encouraged to develop his Jewish "night fighters."

Simmons told us that M19 had operated in 18 countries and had rescued 32,000 POWs. He described Jews like Shaikha as "double heroes" - if they were captured, they might be killed as spies, but if not, would certainly be killed as Jews. Shaikha, he said, had rescued 1,000 American pilots.

We heard that he had also rescued hundreds of thousands of Jews, and how Ben-Gurion would stop what- ever he was doing, however important, to see Shaikha and to get exact reports about "illegal" immigrants. No doubt we will hear more about that in the second part.

THE CLOWN always wants to act Hamlet, just as a goal-keeper always wants to play centre-forward. Presumably Woody Allen, that superb comedian, always wanted to direct tragedies.

My trouble was that nobody had warned me that *Interiors* was an exercise in the tragic genre. I presume that ITV were similarly misled, so I will not fault them for putting on this unsuitable film in our festive week.

THE AUSTRALIAN film, *Mail Order Bride*, proved to be a perfect choice for this particular week - i.e., it was very apt if judged by the news. A lovely Filipino marries her pen-friend, a brutish Australian from the outback, and goes to live in one of the most revolting communities on the face of this earth, to judge from the film. When the monsters there are not disgustingly drunk, they beat and rape women, or go out on shooting sprees, their victims being the Australian blacks. It was a warning of how low the human species can sink.

These were melancholy films. But David Niven in *Around the World in Eighty Days* and Shirley Temple in *Poor Little Rich Girl* cheered us up. How charming he was, how much he added to the jollity of our lives. And how terrific a five-year-old she was! Both his film and hers stood up remarkably well to the passing of the years.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

The fifth question

TORA TODAY
Pinhas H. Peli

(she herself) had come out of Egypt."

This is not a mere romantic notion, as some translations would render it, "every person must feel, as if..." It is not with feelings or emotions that we are dealing here, but with a thorough internalization of an experience which brings about an actual transposition of the personality, to the point of assuming a new "legal" identity. In celebrating the redemption from Egypt, we do not mark some event which happened in the past to others, but something happening right here and now to ourselves. The "proof" for this eventuality is offered in the biblical quotes which follow the above statement about "being there."

"And thou shalt tell thy child in that day saying, it is because of what God did for me when I came out of Egypt" (Exodus 13:8). And again it says: "And He took us out from there, to bring us to the land which he had promised to our ancestors" (Deuteronomy 6:23).

Concluding the statement which affirms that we consider ourselves "as if" we were there, is the customary "blessing" formula (the *bracha*), which was instituted not later than the beginning of the second century by none other than Rabbi Akiba (T.B. Pesachim 116b): "Blessed be thou, God, our Lord, King of the Universe, who has redeemed us, as He redeemed our ancestors from Egypt and has brought us to this night."

The rule in regard to *bracha* is that one may recite the formula only on a concrete event, not on ideas or imaginary situations (i.e. one may entertain the most sublime ideas regarding the miracle of God bringing forth bread from the earth, but he would not be allowed to pronounce the blessing over bread if he is not

actually eating the bread). The fact that we recite a *bracha* over Redemption on the night of Passover is proof that we take redemption to have actually happened to us personally; here and now, even in the strict "legal" sense.

This declaration of redemption and independence is thus the main thrust of the Seder night celebration. It was certainly not easy to pronounce such a declaration during many centuries when Jews were helplessly oppressed and suppressed by hostile regimes.

The Maharal mentioned above attempts to justify this declaration of redemption on Passover night, despite the prevailing conditions of bondage, with a somewhat speculative philosophical proposition. When Exodus occurred, he says, the Israelites broke the chains of slavery, and from now on became, by definition, a free people. Any subjugation which took place afterwards was only temporal and circumstantial, but could not change their innate status of a people redeemed. When we recite therefore, the *bracha* over Redemption on Passover eve, we refer to this latter status, forever unchangeable.

FOR MANY PEOPLE, the Haggada with its repeated emphasis on Redemption takes on special meaning and raises some questions in view of the present historical circumstance of the Jewish people. With political independence regained and Jerusalem once more ruled by Israel; with many of the Exiles (far from all of them) ingathered and some other expectations of the hoped-for redemption fulfilled - should one apply the *bracha* of redemption to our actual present situation? Are Jews today in a state of fully, or partially, redeemed people? Or should one not dare apply the sacred classical texts to actual mundane realities?

It is possible that the great Rabbi Akiba instituted the blessing on redemption to be recited on the Seder night, as a response to the military victories and the conquest of Jerusalem by Bar Kochba (in the 2nd century), with whom he was closely involved and whom he considered (T.B. Sanhedrin 97a) to be the Messiah? Did he think that Redemption had actually come in his day?

The question as to the relationship between the hoped-for Redemption and the real State of Israel must have lingered in the mind of many a Jew sitting at his Seder table this year.

The answer to the questions asked during the Seder as to the meaning of Passover, which appears in the traditional text of the Haggada, starts with the words: *avadim hayinu*, "we were slaves." There were those for whom this answer did not seem adequate. To some it seemed as if the answer itself moved over to join the side of the questions and instead of being an answer to the famous Four Questions, turned into another question, a fifth one: "*avadim hayinu*?" Is it indeed true that we were slaves, but are no more now?

The prophetic chapter (*haftara*) assigned for reading on the Sabbath following the night of the Passover seder is from Ezekiel 37. It brings to the fore in a most powerful way the same question posed by many during the reading of the Haggada. The Jewish people emerging from the valley of dry bones of the Holocaust, is asked again, as the prophet was asked many centuries ago: "Son of man, can these bones live?" And together with the prophet, it replies: "O Lord God, thou knowest!"

The rest of the prophetic chapter is also read in the synagogue on that Sabbath. It includes some of the most beautiful divine promises of the revival of both body and spirit of Israel. Some worshippers would read them as a mirror to what is actually happening in the present, others as a heartfelt prayer for the future.

Rabbi Peli is professor of Jewish thought and literature, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

The Tora portion for this festival week does not follow the weekly order, but is Exodus 33:12-34:26.

THE HAGGADA, the recounting of the story of Exodus, occupies a central place in the celebration of Passover. The story, set here and there to responsive readings, is properly dramatized. It dwells on many details and is interspersed with festive lyrics and light verse. Above all, it makes use of the technique of teaching through question and answer.

Following the grand event of the Seder night, marked by jovial singing and sumptuous food, comes Shabbat hol-hamoed, the Sabbath between the first day and last day of the Pessah holiday. A quiet Sabbath. The guests have gone home, the four cups of wine were drunk, leaving their mark on the stained pages of the used Haggadot as well as on our sobering mood. Now the time has come to ponder the meaning and purpose of the Seder night gala celebration.

Was it just a convivial party to mark the anniversary of the exodus of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage?

That occurred so many centuries ago! And have not we since then become enslaved all over again? What is the sense, asks the Renaissance Jewish philosopher Maharal, of celebrating a freedom long lost?

Or was the purpose of the Seder night to serve as a programmed dramatized occasion for teaching a

chapter of past history to the young generation?

This indeed was the original nucleus of the Haggada (for *aggada*, in the sense of midrashic homiletic elaboration) spun in early rabbinic times around the biblical verses depicting the questions of future generations of children to whom one is duty bound "to tell the story" of Exodus as it actually happened (see Exodus 12:26; 13:8, 14; Deuteronomy 6:20 and the rabbinic interpretations thereof in Mechilta 18, 125; T.J. Pesachim 10,4). In fact, however, the Haggada, as we read it today, far surpasses this defined didactic purpose. Large parts of it are definitely not meant for children only.

What then is the purpose of the Seder night celebration and the reading of the Haggada, which is at its centre?

THE ANSWER to this question seems to be found in the text of the Haggada itself as well as in the chapter from the Prophets (*haftara*) assigned to be read in the synagogue on the Sabbath following the Seder night.

"In every generation," thus the Haggada text reads in a passage which is perhaps the key to all the rest of it, "every person must consider himself (herself) as if he himself

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Interest in the question of civil weddings has been given impetus by a surprise suggestion from an Orthodox rabbi.

A report by Haim Shapiro

MARRIAGE VIA THE SIDE DOOR



Moritz Oppenheim: The wedding, 1861.

(Israel Museum Collection)



Knesset Member Shulamit Aloni, an attorney, performs a civil marriage ceremony in her office in Tel Aviv. The bride and groom have their backs to the camera. At left is one of the two witnesses. (Tapar)



Yosef Ben-Menashe...circumventing the rabbinate.



Chief Rabbi David Haime Halevi of Tel Aviv. (I. Fridman)

WHEN TEL Aviv Chief Rabbi David Haim Halevi suggested last week that perhaps Israel should have civil marriage, so as to reduce tensions between the country's religious and non-religious Jews, he found himself with a strange set of allies.

Despite his personal scrupulous observance and erudition regarding Jewish law, the Tel Aviv Sephardi chief rabbi is very much a Sephardi rabbi of the old school, one who is very tolerant of other Jews, whatever their beliefs and practices.

Still, it was unusual, to say the least, to hear a group such as The Secular Service, which is devoted to "providing alternative non-religious services," come out in praise of any rabbi.

Even more bizarre was a press release from Neturei Karta, the ultra-Orthodox group in Jerusalem's Mea She'arim quarter, which rejects the "Zionist State" and all it stands for. It stated that Halevi was right in his efforts to separate religion and state, but that he should draw the logical conclusions and leave the service of the profane state as a religious functionary.

Halevi, who remained unmoved by the wave of rabbinical wrath and disbelief that followed his statement, is undoubtedly not happy with his supporters in this matter. But his statement did seem to indicate that the problem raised by those couples who are either unable to marry according to Halacha, or who do not wish to do so, will not go away.

In the absence of legislation permitting or institutionalizing civil marriage, a whole range of contractual apparatuses has developed, making it possible for couples to be

married in everything but name. In some cases, the arrangements even utilize some aspects of rabbinic law to marry couples in spite of the objections of the rabbis.

One of those best known for her work in what we shall call, for the sake of convenience, civil marriage, is MK Shulamit Aloni of the Citizens Rights Movement. A lawyer by profession, she began arranging such civil contracts, in which two parties agree to live together, before she entered the Knesset.

Her three-page contract, printed on parchment-like paper, specifies that both parties are single and adult, and their living together harms no one.

"As free citizens in a democratic state, believing in equality of the sexes, we wished to marry civilly and there are no such marriages in Israel," the document continues. It also carefully avoids the use of the word *ba'al* (literally "master") for husband, using the word *ish* (man) instead.

It also provides for separation and division of property if either party wishes it, with rights concerning any children to be determined by an arbitrator or, if this proves impossible, by the magistrates court. This is to keep any dispute out of the rabbinical courts, even though, in at least some of the cases, a rabbinical court might consider the couple to be married.

ALONI EXPLAINED that there are several different types of couples who come to her or her associates for this type of marriage agreement. They encompass, of course, those who, for a variety of reasons, cannot

be married by the rabbinate. Such couples include divorced women wanting to marry *cohanim* (members of the ancient priestly caste). According to the Tora, a *cohen* is forbidden to marry a divorced woman.

Others are Jewish women wishing to marry Arab men. Neither is religious, neither has any wish to convert, or to have his or her partner convert. They have no other way.

Then there are immigrants who obtained a civil divorce abroad. In the same category, she added, are those with a *ger* (Jewish religious divorce) from the Conservative movement, the validity of which is not recognized by the rabbinical courts in Israel. (The Reform movement simply recognizes civil divorce.) Aloni warned that the number of people in this category was likely to increase dramatically in the next few years if, as promised, there is indeed a massive wave of immigration from the USSR, where it has not been uncommon for Jews to have had some sort of religious marriage ceremony and then to have been divorced in the state courts.

But not all of those who come to her are unable to be married by a rabbi. Some, she said, have been married and divorced several times and "fear the torture of the rabbinical courts," in the event that they might wish to be divorced again. Others are elderly people who want to avoid the complexities of a rabbinical marriage.

Finally, there are those who do it out of a sense of ideology. Such couples are usually young and well-educated, bohemian in spirit and practice. They are disgusted by the

religious establishment and want something different.

Aloni is hesitant about estimating the number of people who have been married outside the rabbinate. She herself has arranged "hundreds" and her law partner hundreds more, over the years. But she is only one of those undertaking such contracts.

ONE OF the best-known attorneys undertaking marriages which circumvent the rabbinate is Yosef Ben-Menashe of Tel Aviv. While in theory he is in favour of civil marriage, Ben-Menashe has worked out his own form of "private" marriage ceremony between a divorced woman and a *cohen*, in which the couple perform the marriage themselves before witnesses.

While it regards such marriages as wrong, the rabbinate recognizes them as valid. A civil contract is also signed to protect the rights of both partners. In contrast to Aloni's marriages, in which the couple are both still listed as "single" in their identity cards and the population registry, Ben-Menashe's couples can be registered as married, if they apply to the High Court of Justice.

Ben-Menashe also arranges for civil marriages by proxy in Paraguay. The couple remain in Israel, but they are registered as married in that far-off country. This, he said, was the method he used for Reform and Conservative converts, who were not recognized as Jewish by the rabbinate, and for *manzerim*, the offspring of married Jewish women and men other than their husbands.

Often, he adds, the children are what he would describe as technical *manzerim*. A man disappears

abroad and abandons his wife. He may be dead, but she has no way of proving it. Technically, any children she has are *manzerim*. He has dealt with dozens of such cases.

Ben-Menashe said that he himself did not actually perform any ceremony. To do so, he added, would be a specific transgression of the law which states that only a person empowered to do so by the state may perform marriages. But he added that at least some of those married by proxy in Paraguay have a Conservative or Reform ceremony after they are married.

WHEN INTERVIEWED, Aloni was still recovering from the gala marriage celebration thrown by Eilat celebrity Rafi Nelson. But in the 30 years she has been arranging such contracts, she has seen everything from the couple simply walking in and signing, to a few friends and family members coming in as well for a glass of wine, to the full trappings of a kibbutz wedding, complete with the couple being pulled by tractor.

There are also a variety of fees. Aloni, who arranges such contracts as a matter of political principle, makes no charge. Ben-Menashe said that he charges full rates for the Paraguay proxy marriages, but takes only a symbolic fee for the private marriage ceremonies which he arranges.

The Secular Service, which its chairman, Yeshayahu Toma, described as a "non-political" body, has a list of lawyers which it can recommend, with each lawyer setting his own fee. Toma said that the Service has a collection of civil marriage agreements, including that of

Aloni, enabling the couple to choose the one they prefer.

He was unaware of any elaborate ceremonies arranged by the Service, but he saw no reason not to have one if the couple wanted.

"We see ourselves as the alternative to the rabbinate for Israelis who want to lead their lives without religious interference," he said, adding that the two main areas of activity until now have been in marriage and burial.

However, even within the Service there are varying outlooks. The Jerusalem branch, for example, is willing to cooperate in its activities with Reform rabbis, while the Tel Aviv branch wants no part of any religious group.

Like Aloni and Ben-Menashe, Toma also mentioned the Cyprus option. In fact, so many couples go to Cyprus for a civil marriage, which accords them the right to be registered as married, that Israel's island neighbour considers it a branch of its tourist industry. Such visits, they said, numbered in the hundreds.

BUT WHATEVER form the marriage agreement takes, the children of such a union have full legal rights and the parentage of both partners is recognized, both in civil law and even in Jewish religious law. "He or she could be a *manzer*, but they have full legal rights," Aloni added.

"The State of Israel has 12 laws ensuring the rights of the common-law wife," she said, ranging from the rights of war widows to tenancy rights. She sees such legislation as the recognition by the authorities that the laws regarding marriage are "impossible."

But though such laws, protecting common-law wives, bridge the gap, they are not, in her words, "an honourable solution."

"It is a simple conflict between the Declaration of Independence, and the politically inspired laws regarding marriage," she insisted.

She also warned that the few loopholes allowing for some recognition of civil marriage are now in danger, as a result of the proposed "Rabbinical Courts Law". It would extend the jurisdiction of these courts far beyond what it is today, with the power to rule on the validity of marriages contracted abroad.

This proposed legislation, first put forward by former religious affairs minister Yosef Burg, is now being pushed by former interior minister Yitzhak Peretz, as a solution to his problem of not wishing to register Reform converts from abroad as Jews. Present Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer, while not saying so publicly, seems far from eager to see the proposed legislation become law.

The official view of the Religious Affairs Ministry is that while civil marriages are not legal in Israel, in some cases the courts grant some rights to those who have made a civil marriage agreement.

Meanwhile, Aloni herself recalls that she was married by the rabbi of Nahalal, a person she described as "extremely tolerant." That, she added, was in 1952, when it was still possible for anyone not wishing to associate with the official Jewish community to be married by a judge.

In 1953, she added, the Knesset did away with this vestige of British Mandatory law.

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And Moses spake to Goldstein

KISHON REVISITED

WITH night enveloping everything in its dark folds, the camp was again gripped by restlessness. For weeks now, Moses had been up the Mountain, and nothing had been heard of him. Standing around in small groups, the Jews discussed in hoarse, guttural whispers the succession of misfortunes that had befallen them on the long trek out of Egypt.

The dry desert wind whipped the Sinai sand into an evil, frantic dance. The excitement also infected the livestock, which, straining at their leashes, sent terrified bellows into the boundless wilderness. The night was dark, but starry and cruel. Jackals, prowling around the camp, laughed in an almost human way, as if they knew something. The Mountain was ominously silent.

In one of the relatively strong tents, a silent group sat, wrapped in coloured robes. The men's eyes were glowing in the twilight, their breath wheezing rhythmically in their throats. In a corner, the women were wiping their sweat-drenched, dusty faces with oily rags.

"John's deal," a tall, bearded man said, and drank noisily from a horn. "Cut, Dr. Salomon, will you?" Dr. Salomon cut and stocky, greasy-haired John dealt out the cards. Since early afternoon they had been playing poker, and John's leather pouch was already filled with pale gold nuggets.

"Our friend struck it rich today," groused Pinky Goldstein, a coarse barbarian with dishevelled hair, who fidgeted about on his seat. "He's robbing us."

"Come now," Vilma, John's wife, protested. "What could I buy with it? Quail and manna, and quail, and again manna. One of these days I'm going to grow wings myself and start flying. You couldn't get a single cucumber, tomato, onion, or garlic for all the Israelites' gold."

"And I shall lead thee out of Egypt into a land flowing with milk and honey..." Pinky Goldstein mimick-

ed perhaps for the hundredth time Moses's halting, stuttering way of speech. "These blooming Zionists!"

"When I think of the sides of beef my brother-in-law sent me from Lower Goshen," Dr. Salomon sighed, picking his big, yellow teeth. "Every year he fattened a calf for us, until that crazy Egyptian captain burned down the village and had them drawn and quartered. What schmitzes! Those were the days."

Silence. The camp dogs growled threateningly. Tallow dripped, sizzling from the stone tapers.

"Generally, I think it's simply idiotic for us to be here. All the time I keep asking myself, 'What am I, Pinky Goldstein, Egyptian assimilated of Israelitic religion, doing out here in the desert? What was wrong with Goshen? What did I need this for?'"

"You are a sucker, Pinky, that's what you are," flared up Gloria, painting her eyebrows with fatty red chalk. "How many times have I told you, 'Pinky, you are an intellectual. The overseers trust you because they see that you are not one of the riff-raff, they'll let you keep your position forever because you are indispensable?' But no, he had to have Canaan!"

"But, darling," Goldstein protested. "You put it as if I had wanted to leave. How many times have I publicly said to Moses, 'Please leave us alone and let us serve the Egyptians.' But in the end the situation became unbearable - you know this as well as I do. After all, Pharaoh ordered our firstborn to be slain."

"Don't be ridiculous! Everybody knew that order wouldn't be carried out."

"Now, now. The bodies of Hebrew children were already floating down the Nile."

"But not in our neighborhood. And these outrages started only after Moses began pestering Pharaoh. Until then not a hair was turned on our heads."

The players dropped their cards and raised their bushy eyebrows. "One had to work in Goshen, that's true," John remarked. "But at least they honoured one's work. Not like here, where the food 'drops from the sky.' If I gave them my prescribed quota of bricks, they never beat me too hard."

"But once that beast flogged you to within an inch of your life."

"Don't exaggerate. It wasn't as bad as all that. And he did it because I had uttered Pharaoh's name. After all, he was right! Does one have to utter Pharaoh's name? No! There you had discipline."

"Pharaoh was severe but just," Pinky concurred. "If one worked hard and kept his big mouth shut, the taskmasters did not touch him." "Just between you and me," greasy-haired John jeered, "wasn't Pharaoh right when he wouldn't let us go? He knew what was behind all that Zionist propaganda. Now we're dying like flies here."

The wind lifted the tent flap and swept in a hot cloud of desert sand. Dr. Salomon flung his drinking horn into a corner and spat out, disgusted.

"To hell with this lukewarm dish-water," he growled. "One didn't need tricks for making the water flow in Goshen. On the other hand,

one could drink it. If I think of that tastefully furnished two-room cave I left behind..."

"And anyway," Gloria remarked, brushing her hair, "it's been weeks since the last miracle happened."

From the edge of the camp, the wind brought the croaking of vultures. Vilma plugged in the percolator.

"The main trouble is," Dr. Salomon said, "that Moses listens to Jethro, his job father-in-law, rather than to the Jewish experts, and introduces a caste system with his colonels and captains. I'd like to know how he intends to balance the budget if he forbids the taking of interest. And who will be crazy enough to invest if one has to free the slaves every seventh year?"

"Aaron is said to be planning a gold levy for the near future," Pinky whispered. "That will be the last straw. I'd like to know what Moses has achieved on the Mountain."

The others only shrugged their shoulders. John fiercely rubbed his itching eyes.

"Tune in Cairo Radio," he said. "I heard that there is a way of going back. Nothing concrete, mind you. Pharaoh is said to insist on the sacrifice of the firstborn, but otherwise promises humane treatment.... Naturally, we'd have to hand Moses over.... Work assured.... Food as much as you like..."

The group stuck their heads together. The tent flaps fluttered in the wind.

It was at that precise moment that the Lord gave Moses the stone tablets.

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BASEBALL

Yount keeps pitcher's gem sparkling

NEW YORK (AP). — Juan Nieves threw the first no-hitter in Milwaukee history to ensure the Brewers a 7-0 win over Baltimore.

But it was up to Robin Yount on Wednesday night to ensure the pitcher's gem for the 22-year-old left-hander Nieves, Yount made a diving catch in right-center field of a line drive by Eddie Murray to end the game.

"I didn't really think about the no-hitter until the last out, when all of my teammates started tackling me," said Nieves, who struck out seven and walked five. "It just hasn't sunk in. It might after a few more bottles of champagne."

Nieves was bubbling after the game as he improved to 2-0 and extended the Brewers' winning streak to nine games as they remained the only undefeated team in the major leagues.

Dale Swann, who has hit safely in each of Milwaukee's games this season, hit off Mike Flanagan, 0-1, in the fourth inning. Greg Brock added a three-run homer and Glenn Bragg a solo shot.

Elsewhere in the American League, it was Boston 6, Texas 4; Minnesota 5, Oakland 2; California 4, Seattle 0; New York 4, Cleveland 3; Chicago 5, Toronto 0, and Kansas City 2, Detroit 1.

Dwight Evans' sixth-inning grand slam erased a 4-1 deficit and reliever Wes Gardner struck out seven of the 10 batters he faced as the Red Sox dealt the Rangers their sixth straight loss.

Evans' homer came off Dale Mohoric, 1-1, who relieved Texas starter Charlie Hough with the bases loaded and a 2-0 count.

Mike Smithson led a no-hitter against the A's for six innings and the Twins remained atop the AL West with a 7-2 record. Smithson, 2-0, wound up with a four-hitter.

The Twins scored their first run off Dave Stewart, 0-2, in the third on the first of two RBI singles by Kirby Puckett.

Kirk McCaskill, 2-0, faced 29 batters, struck out nine, walked one and allowed four singles in the Angels' 4-0 shutout of Seattle.



PERFECTION. — Brewer Juan Nieves winds up for his final pitch in Baltimore. (Reuter telephoto)

Brian Downing led off the game with a home run for the third time this season and second consecutive game.

Dave Winfield's two-run single capped a three-run seventh for the Yankees as the Indians lost their third straight.

Cleveland starter Scott Bailes had taken a four-hitter and a 3-1 lead into the seventh.

Jose DeLeon extended his scoreless streak to 14 1/3 innings as he and Ray Searage combined on a four-hitter to snap the White Sox's four-game losing streak.

DeLeon, 2-0, allowed the Blue Jays just three hits and struck out nine in 7 2/3 innings, while Tim Lincecum got three hits and drove in four runs.

Kevin Seitzer drove in both Kansas City runs as Bret Saberhagen spread six hits over eight innings. Saberhagen, 2-0, the 1985 Cy Young

award winner, struck out two and walked none.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Mike Scott threw a one-hitter to lift Houston to a 4-0 win over Los Angeles and Kelly Downs had a three-hitter in San Francisco's 1-0 victory over San Diego to highlight Wednesday's National League pitching.

After a poor start last season, Scott made his split-finger fastball dance and then rode it to an 18-0 record and the National League Cy Young award.

Against the Dodgers, he yielded only a third-inning single to Mariano Duncan and had 10 strikeouts.

"I don't know how he could have been any better unless, of course, he had pitched a no-hitter," Astros manager Hal Lanier said.

Billy Hatcher homered, doubled and singled to account for half the Houston runs. His solo homer in the fourth off Alejandro Pena, 0-1, gave Scott the lead.

The Dodgers wondered if Scott had a little help in holding such a command.

"The scout marks (on the balls) were all identical," Dodgers pitcher Rick Honeycutt said.

Dodgers manager Tommy Lasorda didn't think it mattered if the balls were doctored. "He pitched a ball of a game; you can't do anything about that," Lasorda said.

Also Wednesday, it was New York 4, Philadelphia 1; Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 1; and Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 3.

While San Francisco continued their torrid start behind the three-hit pitching of Downs and a home run by Candy Maldonado, the Padres continued to falter.

Downs, 1-0, outlasted Padres starter Storm Davis, 0-1, who allowed only four hits in eight innings. Downs struck out seven and walked one.

The Mets used the long ball and stingy pitching by Sid Fernandez, David Cone and Doug Sisk to beat the Phillies.

Gary Carter and Darryl Strawberry

ry hit consecutive home runs in the seventh inning off Kent Tekulve to break open a tight game.

Fernandez, 2-0, worked six innings, giving up two hits, walking five and striking out five.

After Chicago's Jody Davis homered in the ninth inning to tie the game at one run apiece, the visiting Pirates came right back with two runs in the 10th to win it.

Andy Van Slyke led off the 10th with a single, went to third on a single by Johnny Ray and scored on Jim Morrison's single to center. A balk by reliever Les Lancaster scored Ray with the third Pirates run.

Braves shortstop Andres Thomas hit a three-run homer and started four double plays. Thomas connected for his first home run of the season in the third inning off Red Starter Tom Browning, 1-1, following a walk to Glenn Hubbard and a single by Dion James.

The decisive run came in the sixth when Hubbard scored Ted Simmons from third on a squeeze bunt.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	PCT.	GB
Milwaukee	9	0	1.000	—
New York	6	3	.667	3
Baltimore	4	4	.500	4
Boston	4	4	.500	4 1/2
Detroit	4	4	.500	4 1/2
Montreal	3	5	.375	5
Cleveland	1	8	.111	8 1/2

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	PCT.	GB
Minnesota	7	2	.778	—
Seattle	5	4	.556	1 1/2
Kansas City	5	3	.625	1 1/2
Chicago	3	5	.375	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429	3 1/2
St. Louis	2	7	.222	5
Oakland	1	7	.125	5 1/2
Texas	1	7	.125	5 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	PCT.	GB
New York	5	2	.714	—
St. Louis	4	3	.571	1
Chicago	3	4	.429	2
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429	2
Montreal	1	7	.125	5 1/2
Philadelphia	1	7	.125	5 1/2

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	PCT.	GB
San Francisco	8	2	.800	—
Houston	7	2	.778	1 1/2
Cincinnati	6	2	.750	2
Atlanta	4	4	.500	4
Los Angeles	4	4	.500	4
San Diego	1	8	.111	8 1/2

TENNIS

Pate, Davis upset top Czechs

TOKYO (AP). — American David Pate upset top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 7-6 (7-5), 4-6, 7-5 (7-5) in a nearly three-hour match yesterday in the \$605,000 Japan Open tennis championships.

In another upset, American Scott Davis, who won this tournament in 1985 but is seeded 13th this time, surprised third-seeded Miloslav Mezir of Czechoslovakia 7-5, 6-1.

Lendl, the world's top-ranked player, received a warning for "unsportsmanlike conduct" from chair umpire Richard Kaufman of the U.S. for his protests against line calls in the first set of his third-round match with Pate. Lendl, playing with a large supporter on his left knee after a five-week layoff with a knee injury, lost the first set's decisive tiebreaker on a shot that went long.

He won the second set by breaking service in the fifth game despite a pair of aces by Pate, who is seeded 15th.

In the deciding set, Lendl hit the ball wide on match point.

In today's quarterfinals, Davis meets fifth-seeded American veteran Jimmy Connors, who defeated Ramesh Krishnan of India 6-2, 6-4.



GIANT-KILLER. — David Pate.

'High expectations' lead U.S. juniors to burn out early

AMELIA ISLAND, Florida (Reuter). — Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria thinks American tennis players burn out early because their expectations as juniors are too high.

"Tennis in the States is different from in Europe," Maleeva said after winning her second-round match at the Women's International Tennis Association championship here. "A lot of young girls who have good results in the juniors decide to turn pro thinking they are the next stars."

"Suddenly they play in the pros and they see it's not as easy as they imagined," said Maleeva, now 20 years old.

"Quite a few of the American juniors who used to be top players are nowhere now," said Maleeva, currently ranked eighth in the world. "Some of them are not even playing tennis anymore."

"You have to be mentally very strong and maybe I have this more than the other players. But in Europe you just don't see players turn pro so early at 14 or 15."

SOCCER PREVIEW

Bit of nostalgia at Bloomfield

By PAUL KOHN
TEL AVIV. — While league leaders Betar Jerusalem have their hands full with a tough challenge at Kfar Sava's new stadium, a bit of nostalgia and a Tel Aviv derby provide an entertaining doubleheader at the Bloomfield Stadium in tomorrow's National League soccer.

Hapoel Kfar Sava and Betar clashed in a State Cup game on neutral ground in midweek, the Jerusalemites emerging 1-0 winners in a scorcher. That followed Kfar Sava's fine 3-2 win in Haifa last Saturday in a league match. Playing at home tomorrow, Kfar Sava will be a tough nut for Betar's expert nutcrackers in a clash well worth watching.

National league games kick off at 4:30 p.m. tomorrow except for the 2:30 p.m. early game at Bloomfield between Hapoel Tel Aviv and Maccabi Haifa. Oh, the memories of yesterday when these two clubs fought neck and neck for the league championship and were the biggest crowd-pullers in the country.

The champions, Hapoel Tel Aviv, flounder in 11th place and Maccabi Haifa are just one place above them. Getting goals has been the Hapoel problem all season, with only 17 to

show for 24 league games.

For Maccabi Haifa, Zahi Armeli, who has suddenly returned to goal-scoring, and the brilliant Daniel Brailovsky could make the difference in a closely fought encounter.

Hapoel Jerusalem's bank accounts have been attached after an injunction by the Tel Aviv District Court which ruled in favour of the team's star forward and former international player, Rifat Turk.

Turk claimed Hapoel owe him more than NIS 100,000 and have still not completed paying his salary for the 1985-86 season.

The court ruled that all the proceeds from the team's second division match against Yehud tomorrow would be impounded.

The Tel Aviv Derby between Maccabi and Bnei Yehuda is no less evenly matched. Bnei Yehuda are in second place and seven points clear of Maccabi, who are third. But Maccabi have scored 36 goals compared to Bnei Yehuda's 31, and with Moshe Gariani and Eli Dricks now showing such splendid understanding in the Maccabi attack, the Hatikva Quarter's record run of 24 league



SCORING AGAIN. — Zahi Armeli

games without defeat could come to an end.

Other National League fixtures: Hapoel Lod v. Betar Netanya today 4 p.m.; Hapoel Beersheva v. Shimonai tomorrow 4:30 p.m.; Netanya v. Mac P. Tikva 4:30 p.m.; Hapoel Tel Aviv v. Mac Yavne 4:30 p.m.; Mac Jaffa v. Betar Tel Aviv Jaffa 4:30 p.m.

TENNIS

Amos won't defend J'lem title

By ORILEWIS

All of Israel's top players will take part in the \$25,000 Jerusalem Challenger Series tournament beginning at the Israel Tennis Centre in Katamon tomorrow.

However, Amos Mansdorf, Israel's No. 1 and last year's winner, will not be taking part in the singles competition.

Mansdorf, who returned with Shlomo Glickstein from South Africa this week after winning a three-way team event against South Africa and Paraguay, told me last night that he wants to rest after spending a grueling ten weeks on the road in Europe and the U.S.

Even if he played and won the tournament, Mansdorf could not improve his world ranking because of the low number of ATP points on offer for the winner. He is presently 29 on the computer.

Mansdorf will be playing in the doubles, however, and could raise his ranking if he does well.

The organizers are not pleased with Mansdorf's decision not to play, and believe the absence of Israel's Davis Cup hero will affect crowd



TITLE HUNTER. — Gilad Bloom.

turn-out. The top-seeded spot therefore goes to another Israeli, Gilad Bloom, who is ranked 111.

Breaking down the Olympic barrier

LONDON. — Should you find the prospect shocking of John McEnroe or Martina Navratilova carrying the United States' flag at the opening ceremony of next year's Olympic Games, then prepare to be shocked.

Tennis is only one nod away from formal reintroduction as an Olympic sport (the last time was Paris, 1924). That nod is expected next month at a full session of the International Olympic Committee in Istanbul and should it be forthcoming then people like Navratilova and McEnroe, Boris Becker and Steffi Graf, could become the standard bearers, in the figurative sense, for an end to hypocrisy in the Games.

If the IOC session ratifies the recent unanimous decision of the Olympic Eligibility Commission to restore tennis, it will climax a 10-year campaign by Philippe Chatrier, president of the International Tennis Federation, to have his sport acknowledged as full-bloodedly, if not truly blue, Olympian.

"The Olympics will never be the same again if people like McEnroe and Martina are invited," Chatrier acknowledged. "How could they be the same? Everything will have to be on the table, it changes the whole approach." The Istanbul ruling, then, could do much more than bring back tennis. It would change the very face of the Olympics, doing away with closet professionalism and

achieving what many people beside Chatrier want, a Games open to all.

When Chatrier became ITF president in 1977 he carried impressive credentials as an innovative head of the French Tennis Federation and in that role he had already had his ear bent on the subject of the Olympics.

It happened in Moscow's Lenin Stadium, where a group of Russian officials told him they considered tennis people in the Western world selfish for not caring whether it became an Olympic sport. In their own case, they said, it amounted to the difference between government backing and being ignored. So, on the process of increasing the ITF membership by 25 per cent to 134 nations, Chatrier made Olympic inclusion his top priority because of its inevitable beneficial effect on tennis development in so many of those countries.

Initially, however, he ran into the bulky opposition of Lord Killanin, then the IOC president. "He wasn't really receptive, he didn't want to help," said Chatrier. Tennis was altogether luckier in Killanin's successor, Juan Antonio Samaranch, who had once worked with Spain's Davis Cup team. In 1981, a year after Samaranch's accession to the presidency, tennis was accepted into the Los Angeles Games in 1984 as an exhibition sport. "I told Juan Antonio 'Now you have a hot potato'," Chatrier grinned.

Samaranch's refusal to discard that potato has brought tennis to the brink of full readmission, albeit on an experimental basis. "I had to agree to that because it makes everybody comfortable," said Chatrier. "But, then, open tennis was agreed

to by the ITF on an experimental basis at first, too."

Chatrier is confident that professional tennis players would fit harmoniously into the Seoul Olympic scene. "They will play for no prize money, they will have no commercial logos on their shirts, they will live in the village with the other athletes. It means they will go there for the love of the Olympics."

Martina Navratilova has already told Samaranch: "I'd love to be an Olympic champion before I retire," while Becker is on record with his comment: "Hell yes, I'm ready to go there." McEnroe has expressed interest several times and many other circuit professionals are anxious to include the Games of September 1988 on their schedule.

Children of tennis players as greedy millionaires? "That reaction comes because, in a way, tennis is too honest. We publicize the prize money and the earnings. But people also make a lot of money in other sports, under the table sometimes, wheeling and dealing."

"Ivan Lendl is a world champion. That's more important than what he makes. In tennis, ambition must come first and then money is a far more conclusion. Richard Hoffman moved first star medicine. You can't win Wimbledon by being a sports millionaire."

"It has been a hard fight getting that far. It will be the proudest moment of my life when I recognize Hana Mandlikova, Steffi Graf and Boris Becker parading behind their flags in Seoul. I will probably have wet eyes. In fact I'm sure I will."

(London Observer Service)

CRICKET. — Opener Brendon Kuruppu made an impressive Test debut for Sri Lanka as the three-Test series against New Zealand began yesterday.

Kuruppu struck an unbeaten 66 as the hosts reached 141 for three on a first day that ended 90 minutes prematurely when a stoppage for bad light was followed by a thunderstorm.

All-rounder Richard Hoffman moved within two wickets of Australian Dennis Lillee's haul of 355 Test victims and 13 behind record wicket-taker Ian Botham of England by dismissing Asanka Gurusinghe and Roy Dias.

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03-24-24

Soccer's Eton breeds talent

By MARK TREVELYAN

LILLESALL, England (Reuter). — Three years after its controversial launch, England's national soccer school is thriving under former Manchester United manager Dave Sexton, and its first graduates are starting to make their mark with professional clubs.

The so-called "School of Excellence" was the brainchild of England manager Bobby Robson, who promoted it as a means of nurturing young players' talents and producing skilled individuals who could enrich the English game.

The school aroused fierce opposition when it opened in 1984, as critics compared it to experiments with mice. Fears that young boys might react against the school's strict regime seemed to be confirmed when one pupil quit after just two weeks and was quoted in the tabloid press as saying he felt like a prisoner.

But Robson and his coaches and staff have stuck to their guns and can already point to some creditable results.

Lilleshall graduate Ian Chapman has already tasted first team soccer with Brighton in the Second Division, and John Ebbrell has appeared as substitute for First Division Everton.

Of the school's current crop, all 32

are on the books of professional clubs. They include Andrew Marriott and Roderick Thomas, who at 15 have already won places in the England under-17 team, and striker Andrew Cole, scorer of both goals in England schoolboys' recent 2-0 victory over West Germany. Five other Lilleshall boys were in the team that day.

The staff and coaches are cautious about making forecasts, but their aim is clear. "Obviously we hope that as many as possible come through. The ideal would be that they come through to the full international team," Sexton says.

Clearly enjoying his latest challenge, Sexton, who also manages the national under-21 side, says he is impressed by the amount of progress the boys can make in two years at the school.

"With regular training every day and regular match conditions and international competition, they do well. The first year they usually struggle a bit because the teams they're playing are usually older than them and they can't cope physically. But the second year is strikingly different."

School principal Denis Saunders, a former amateur international, emphasises the importance of the boys' academic education at a near-

by state school. To those who question Lilleshall's commitment to proper schooling, he points out that the boys do an hour's supervised homework each day alongside their 90 minutes on the soccer field.

Lilleshall takes 16 new boys each year, selected from a pool of around 600 hopefuls after a series of tough trials. They also undergo personality and intelligence tests based, according to Saunders, on the assumption that "if you've got an intelligent boy, the chances are that he will probably be a better footballer, or respond better to the discipline and training."

Once installed at the school — a former 19th century hunting lodge set in magnificent 90-acre grounds in the heart of rural England — the boys have to adapt to what he calls a "fairly spartan" regime.

Bathrooms and bedrooms — three or four to a room is the norm — are adequate but bare. Getting-up time is seven in the morning, and lights out is 10:45 for the older boys and 10:30 for the juniors.

Media attention and a highly competitive atmosphere increase the pressure. "There's a lot of pressure on you — schoolwork and football — all the time. You don't get to relax at all," says Jason Hall, now in his second year. "But I don't regret it, because it's helping you all the time."

Saunders says the scheme, the only one of its kind as far as he knows, has also attracted a great deal of attention from abroad. He has no doubt that it will continue beyond its initial four-year trial period, sponsored by American automotive giant General Motors, which expires next year.

NBA

Texans just love a brawl

NEW YORK (AP). — Dick Motta and Bill Fitch, the principals in one of the National Basketball Association's best feuds this season, weren't impressed.

But the players and 17,007 ripsnorting fans at sold-out Reunion Arena in Dallas took the meeting between the two Texas rivals to heart.

Two players were ejected for fighting and another was hit above

the eye with an elbow on Wednesday night as the Mavericks defeated the Rockets 113-107. It was the first game between the two teams since Motta accused Fitch and the Rockets of purposely losing to improve their playoff draw.

Elsewhere, it was Washington 110, Cleveland 101; Atlanta 136, New Jersey 116; Detroit 118, New York 114; Boston 108, Indiana 85; Milwaukee 128, Philadelphia 95; San Antonio 123, Portland 112; and Phoenix 119, Golden State 116.

The Sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yoram Kessel.

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6:46 p.m.

ENDS
7:47 p.m.
7:49 p.m.
7:49 p.m.
7:45 p.m.
7:46 p.m.

JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Friday, Mincha 6:55 p.m. Shabbat 8:00 a.m. Pessah: Sunday, 6:40 p.m. Monday, 8:00 a.m. Mincha 6:45 p.m. 2nd day service for tourists, 8:30 a.m.

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L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART, Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs, 10-12:30-5, Fri. closed, Sat. 10-2 Hapalmach St. Tel. 02-673912, Bus No. 15.

OLD YISHUV COURT MUSEUM, Life in the Jewish community in the Old City, mid-19th century-World War II, 8 Or

Hahaim, Jewish Quarter, Old City. Sun-Thurs, 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

SIR ISAAC AND LADY EDITH WOLFSON MUSEUM at Hehahal Shlomo: Special Exhibitions: "Scrolls of Fire", text by Abba Kovner, drawings by Dan Reisinger, Permanent Exhibition of Judaica, Diorama Room: History of Jewish People, Pessah Exhibition: Special Seder Plate by Ilya Shosh.

MISHKENOT SHA'ANANIM, Fisher Hall, Tova Berlinsk, "Recent Work." Opening: 22.4. Closes 18.5. Shirley Faktor, "Portraits of Mercy and Malice", Closes 17.4. Hours: Sun, Thurs-8, Wed, Fri, 10-12, Tue, 10-8, Sat, 11-1. Mon. closed. Tel. 24321.

REHAVIA GALLERY, Exhibition: "Landscapes of the Judean Hills", aquarelle and collage by Yael Braun, Opens 11.4.57 at 8 p.m. Closes 30.4.57. Open daily, 10-1, 9-5, 12 Aza St. Tel. 635682, 663921.

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MISHKENOT SHA'ANANIM, Fisher

Friday, April 17, 1987 The Jerusalem Post Page Sixteen



A Saab swerves onto the shoulder and then back onto the track during yesterday's rally in Ashkelon. (Hanech Guthmann)

Prior to the race, the pits were hardly buzzing with activity. Most of the drivers and their crews were relaxing under their tents, sipping coffee and looking over the cars that hoped would bring them a little local notoriety. That's all the racers at Ashkelon can hope for because there is no prize money.

Occasionally, one could hear a drill being used to make last-minute adjustments and toward the start of the competition, just about everyone gave his engine a good workout, part of the ritual of this macho sport.

Mayor Eli Dayan was on hand for opening day. He circulated among the track officials and was received by the glitter of Israel's motoring world — popular drivers, corporate sponsors and magazine editors.

But the fans came to watch bumper-to-bumper racing, with a few harmless spills and spills thrown

In. They got what they were looking for in the first motorcycle race when Yehuda Ayalon, a young, promising competitor, flew off his bike on the final jump. It seems that Ayalon, who won the race by a considerable margin, likes to raise his hands in victory, no matter where the course finishes. One of the officials noted that Ayalon is "a bit crazy."

One of the backstage stars of the day was Brian Aber, who with a successful team of four cars might be considered the Roger Penski of Israeli auto-racing. With 22 years of car-building under his belt, Aber is one of the most experienced managers in the country.

His wife, Sharon, raced magnificently yesterday. She won her semifinal heat and after starting in the pole position in the final, she finished in second place in the 1000cc category. Two other Abers cars bearing his Auto Clinic decals, made it to

There were flashy, perhaps less serious, participants as well - Izzy Rozov, for example, the 44-year-old BMW importer who has tried for a few years to make his mark as a driver. His white BMW with purple, blue and red stripes seemed to make more noise than the other cars, but it moved more slowly.

Peka Ninikosky kept the crowd on edge as he bumped along in his blue VW Beetle, zig-zagging across the track in an effort to fend off a menacing Hanan Watzky. He succeeded, but he took only the fourth place.

Ninikosky got his first track experience as a racer in his native Finland between 1961 and 1971. By 1974, he had decided it was time to see the world, so he applied for a job with the United Nations. They sent him to the Middle East, where he

married an Israeli and has remained ever since.

But Ninikoszky had another reason for leaving his homeland, and it was tied to his interest in moving. "I wanted the chance to own a luxury car," he said, with his metallic blue Mercedes in the background. "Believe it or not, cars are more expensive in Finland than they are here."

RESULTS

Motorcross:
125cc - Dani Ohana
250cc - Yehuda Avayon
500cc - Aviv Kudshai

Rallycross:
1000cc - 1) David Price
2) Sharon Aber
3) Moti Price
1500cc - 1) Rami Shochatovit
2) Haim Revah
3) Doron Galant
1600cc - 1) Michel Gadaj
2) Roni Smadarsman
3) Rami Landes

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U.S.-Japan trade war Page 3

THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LV, No. 16501 Sunday, April 19, 1987 • Nissan 20, 5747 • Shaban 21, 1407 NIS 0.80 (Eilat NIS 0.70)

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Nafsu affair:

Shin Bet: Review all our methods

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Shin Bet is in turmoil over the revelations concerning the Supreme Court appeal of former IDF lieutenant Izat Nafsu, and has demanded that a public body conduct an overall review of the service's working procedures and investigation techniques.

In a dramatic meeting with Attorney-General Yosef Harish at the end of the week, the heads of the Shin Bet vehemently rejected an "individual probe" of the Nafsu case, maintaining that such an investigation would do a "great injustice" to the team that interrogated Nafsu.

In an unprecedented step, Shin Bet officials have contacted various journalists over the past few days to say that if the Nafsu case is to be examined, "then everything that the Shin Bet has done in the past 20 years should also be reviewed."

They have also alluded to the great damage caused by the relentless public scrutiny of the service's activities. The Supreme Court will hear Nafsu's appeal on May 24. The presiding judges have yet to be named.

Nafsu, who is serving an 18-year sentence, claims that he was wrongly convicted of espionage, treason and other security offences, and that the confession presented to the military tribunal which tried him in 1981 was extracted under torture and duress.

The head of the Shin Bet tried in vain to persuade Harish and Prime Minister Shamir to circumvent the judicial process by granting Nafsu a pardon or by failing to defend the state in court. His position was adamantly opposed by military authorities and by Shamir, who has advocated from the start that the judicial process be allowed to take its course.

The state will apparently be represented in court by the chief military attorney, Tal Aluf Amnon Shresh-nov.

(Continued on Back Page)

Begin in hospital

Jerusalem Post Staff

Former premier Menachem Begin, who was hospitalized last Wednesday at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital, could be released within the next few days, hospital sources said last night.

Begin, 73, was admitted to the urology department. An authoritative hospital source cited by Israel TV said Begin entered the hospital suffering from severe fatigue.

A hospital spokesman said that Begin was undergoing routine tests and occupying a private room. The hospital had been requested by Begin's family to keep the admission secret.

Begin's hospital room is guarded by a policeman to prevent unauthorized visits. The former premier is said to be reading newspapers and following current events.

Begin was hospitalized last year when he broke a rib. Rumours that he was hospitalized again two months later were denied by his aide Yehiel Kadishat.

Last seen in public five months ago, during a visit to his wife's grave, Begin appeared thin and pale.

Most severe unrest in 7 years

Argentine rebels face 1,000 troops

BUENOS AIRES. — Heavily outnumbered Argentine rebel army officers held off 1,000 government troops yesterday in a suburban infantry camp as the mutiny continued a third day without a shot being fired.

President Raul Alfonsín, facing his most severe confrontation since he restored democracy to Argentina in December 1983 after seven years of harsh military rule, appealed to the rebels to lay down their arms.

"Avoid any useless bloodshed," he advised the machinegun-toting rebels, believed to number 50 to 150. Government troops, some riding in tanks, at sunset Friday began surrounding the infantry school at Campo de Mayo, 35 km. east of the capital.

Congress, contemplating a call for a state of siege, declared itself in permanent session on Friday to monitor the unrest that since Thursday has convulsed this country of 31 million.

Former Lt.-Col. Aldo Rico, 41, cashiered for abandoning his command of the 18th infantry regiment in Misiones province near the Brazil-Paraguay border, is heading the rebellion.

Rico is pressing demands for an end to prosecution of officers accused of human rights abuses during the "dirty war" waged against suspected leftists from 1973-83.

Defence Minister Horacio Jaunarena said the situation at the

Campo de Mayo base, the last hold-out of a rebellion that began late Wednesday in an infantry regiment in the central city of Cordoba, would be "rapidly brought under control."

He said only a "very small group of officers" were involved. Troops at the Cordoba base ended their rebellion Friday night, the army command said.

Rebel officers, wearing red and black berets and their faces darkened with shoe polish, stood guard outside the infantry school at the Campo de Mayo base. The rebels were armed with automatic rifles and backed by three tanks.

A telephone caller who said he was an officer speaking on behalf of the rebels said the force was 300-strong, all veterans of Argentina's 1982 war with Britain over the Falkland Islands.

Several hundred people gathered Friday and yesterday in front of rebel guards at the infantry school entrance, berating them with obscenities and chanting, "surrender, surrender."

The guards watched and fingered their submachine-guns, but tried to ignore the jibes.

Union leader Saul Ubaldini, who heads the powerful 4-million General Confederation of Labour, met with Alfonsín and told reporters his confederation will "fight against dictatorship and we are going to fight, if necessary — God knows we don't want this — in defence of democracy." (AP, Reuter)

Palestine Conference may affect M-E moves

The 18th Palestinian National Conference opens tomorrow in Algiers, and whatever resolutions are adopted, or not adopted, repercussions from the meeting will be felt on the international, regional and Palestinian-Israeli levels.

On the international level, the reported reconciliation between Fatah, the central group in the PLO, and some of that organization's rejectionist factions, most of which are linked one way or another to the USSR, could postpone the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Fatah leader Yasser Arafat will have to pay something for the new understanding reached between Fatah and the other factions. A part of this payment could be pressure to toe a more extreme line concerning the participation of a Palestinian delegation in the international conference.

Just two weeks ago Arafat was quoted by an international news agency as saying that Palestinian delegates to the conference (within the Palestinian-Jordanian delegation) would not necessarily be PLO officials. This statement was categorically denied two days later by Arafat's aides, who said that he had been "misunderstood" and "misquoted" by a French reporter.

Hardening his line, Arafat may come to an agreement with his former rivals within the PLO by maintaining that the Palestinian delegates can only be PLO officials. And if the PNC meeting results in cancellation of the Amman accords reached by Fatah and the Jordanian government in 1985, this no doubt will further delay any international initiative for peace in the Middle East.

Until now, Arafat has tried not to make the final break in relations with the Jordanian authorities. Arafat and Fatah have been walking a tight-rope as far as their relationship with Jordan is concerned. Despite Jordanian harassment, they have been trying to maintain their base on the East Bank of the Jordan in order to keep up their daily contacts with

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ANALYSIS

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A nurse tends to a seriously wounded survivor of the bus massacre when gunmen lined up passengers and opened fire with machineguns in east Sri Lanka. (Reuter photograph)

Tamil gunmen slay 126 bus passengers

COLOMBO (AP). — The government yesterday launched a massive search in the jungles of eastern Sri Lanka for Tamil separatist rebels who ambushed three buses and two trucks loaded with mainly civilians.

The official death toll from Friday's attack reached 126, the government said.

More than 5,000 troops backed by helicopter gunships searched for the Tamil extremists in the Trincomalee district, the government said.

Tilak Ratnakara, head of the government's media centre, said the operation was ordered "to wipe out Tamil terrorism from the entire eastern Trincomalee district."

A large band of Tamil militants on Friday attacked three busloads of people returning from a holiday, as well as two trucks and a car. The extremists dragged passengers onto a jungle road and shot them. In addition to those killed, 60 people were wounded, officials said.

Official sources said 35 army soldiers and 10 police travelling in civilian clothes on the buses were among the dead.

The government said almost all the dead were from the island's Sinhalese majority. (Related story — Page 3)

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18 Hizbullah slain in clash

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

and agencies
ROSH HANIKRA. — At least 18 Hizbullah gunmen were killed yesterday morning in abortive attacks on South Lebanese Army positions and IDF forces on the border of the security zone in South Lebanon.

Four IDF soldiers were lightly wounded by shrapnel during a two-hour gun battle, in which many Hizbullah men were believed to have been wounded.

The targets of the Iranian-backed Shiite extremists were SLA strongholds near the village of Kantara, some 10 km. north of the Israeli border. Troops manning the posts had been on alert throughout the night following intermittent mortar bombardments.

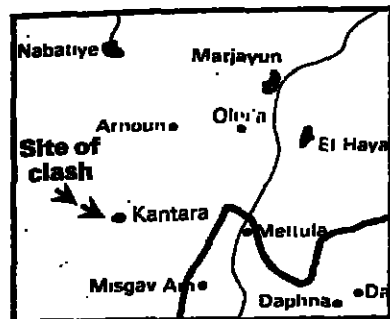
The gunmen launched their main assault at around 4 a.m. under cover of mortar, machine-gun, RPG and light-weapons fire.

SLA and IDF troops hit back with heavy fire from tanks, mortars, machine-guns and light arms.

After one attempt to storm the positions was beaten off, the attackers tried again, with the same result.

The fighting was described by soldiers at the scene as the heaviest for some time. Military sources said the terrorist death toll was the highest in any attack since the IDF withdrew from Lebanon in 1985.

At one stage the attackers apparently got to within a few metres of the SLA positions. After repelling



the second wave, IDF troops launched a counter-attack.

Infantrymen, supported by two tanks and a squad of engineers, pursued the retreating gunmen, inflicting further casualties.

Army sources said the bodies of 18 gunmen, all members of the fanatical Hizbullah, were later found near strongholds and along the retreat route.

Soldiers also found a large quantity of arms and explosives including rifles, bazookas, RPGs, hand-grenades and mines, as well as many blood-soaked bandages scattered across the battlefield. Sappers defused the mines and explosive devices.

Later in the day helicopter gunships reportedly attacked terrorist targets north of the Litani River, where the attackers fled following their abortive mission.

A group of about 60 Hizbullah gunmen were apparently involved in what was the first concerted attack on positions inside the security zone for several months.

(Continued on Back Page)

Shomron is IDF chief today

Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Aluf Dan Shomron is to become the IDF's 13th chief of general staff at nine this morning. The ceremony will be held at the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem. The outgoing CGS, Rav Aluf Moshe Levy, will formally hand over the post to Shomron, who will be promoted to rav aluf (Lt. general).

In a farewell letter to Levy, Defence Minister Rabin writes: "You became IDF chief of general staff during a period of war which left many scars. With wisdom and patience, you assisted the political echelons in making the decision which ended our deep military involvement in Lebanon."

"During your period of service as CGS," Rabin adds, "you were also forced to confront considerable difficulties and unprecedented cuts in the defence budget — and you were able to overcome them. You carried out this burden placed on your shoulders with pain. This was a considerable contribution to Israel's economy." (See related story, page 4)

Hunger strike in 45th day

By LOUIS RAPOPORT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ex-prisoner of Zion Lev Elbert and his wife Chana (Inna), who entered the 45th day of their hunger strike in Moscow yesterday, continue to insist that they will fast "until the end" unless they get permission to immigrate to Israel.

The Elberts last week rejected telephone appeals to end their fast from Foreign Minister Peres and Israel's chief rabbis. Elbert's brother Mikhail, reached in Kiev last night by The Jerusalem Post, said that his family is determined to go on with the protest.

"The [Sephardi] chief rabbi Mordechai Elihu called and implored my brother to stop, saying that 'there is no need to die.' But Lev and Inna will continue until they get an answer from the Soviet emigration officials," Mikhail Elbert said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Jordan envoy urges U.S. Jews to reshape policy

By MOHAMED KAMAL:

My past two years of residence in the United States have convinced me that the American Jewish community can make a great contribution to achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. I have met and spoken to many prominent American Jews, whose dedication to justice and peace has so impressed me that I have been moved to deliver the message contained in this article.

I believe that the American Jewish community, backed by the great power of American national support, can provide Israel with the reassurance that it apparently needs to make a real move towards peace. It is through this combination of the American Jewish community and U.S. government backing that Israel developed into the major regional power it is today. And it is only by the determined application of the

Mohamed Kamal is the Jordanian ambassador to the United States, and this article written by him appears in this morning's Washington Post.

American Jewish community's influence and U.S. government support that Israel will realize that its real security lies not in an isolated existence but in peaceful co-existence with its neighbours in the region.

I believe the American Jewish community and the U.S. hold the power of persuasion required to move Israel towards peace. The tremendous concern both have shown — in wealth, energy and political weight throughout four decades of support to Israel — will have to be used for the equally vital effort of securing the peace, or else all their past efforts will prove of little value. Otherwise, in the end, all will be losers — Israel, the Arabs, the U.S. and perhaps the world.

The time is now ripe for Arabs and Jews alike to move towards peace negotiations. I hope the American

THE JERUSALEM POST will not appear tomorrow, the last day of Pesach. Publication will resume on Tuesday.

Jewish community will encourage both the Reagan administration and the government of Israel to join in an international conference on the Middle East that would set a framework for a just and durable peace agreement between the Arabs and Israel.

Israel cannot continue to be imposed on the region. It must be accepted by the Arabs, and only a just and lasting peace will bring acceptance. There is no other alternative, if Arabs and Jews are to live again in peace and harmony as they did for so many centuries throughout history.

In practical terms, the prospects for peace depend on the mutual Arab and Israeli recognition of three basic principles:

That the occupation of land and hegemony over people by force is inadmissible.

That peace can only be negotiated with the participation of all parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestinians.

That every country in the region, including Israel, must

The weather at major Swissair destinations

ISRAEL	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	10	22	Clear
BRUSSELS	10	22	Clear
BRUSSELS AIRS	10	22	Clear
CHICAGO	8	21	Clear
COPENHAGEN	4	12	Clear
FRANKFURT	2	16	Clear
GENEVA	3	17	Clear
HELSINKI	-1	16	Cloudy
HONG KONG	20	24	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	12	24	Clear
LONDON	15	20	Clear
MADRID	10	22	Clear
MONTREAL	10	22	Clear
NEW YORK	7	14	Cloudy
OSLO	12	14	Cloudy
PARIS	12	14	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	20	24	Clear
SAO PAULO	19	24	Clear
STOCKHOLM	12	17	Cloudy
TOKYO	11	21	Clear
TORONTO	9	16	Cloudy
VIENNA	11	17	Cloudy
ZURICH	9	16	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.
Tel Aviv: 1 Ben Yehuda St. Tel. 03-5102620
Jerusalem: 30 Jaffa St. 02-234373
Haifa: 2 Sra Road 04-334665
Be'er Sheva: 52 Redwood St. 052-35232
Cairo: Ben Gurion Airport 03-9712151

swissair

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to cloudy, local showers in the north and center of the country.

Yesterday's	Humidity	Min-Max	Today's
Jerusalem	53	10-14	12
Golan	64	5-14	12
Nahariya	—	—	—
Safed	—	—	—
Haifa Port	66	11-19	17
Tiberias	48	10-22	21
Nazareth	—	—	—
Afula	63	7-18	16
Samaria	53	4-16	14
Tel Aviv	53	12-20	19
B-G Airport	44	9-20	19
Jericho	35	11-25	23
Gaza	59	12-19	18
Beersheba	31	8-20	19
Eilat	20	16-26	24

16 die on the roads

Sixteen people were killed and 100 critically hurt in 71 serious road accidents during the week ending last Thursday, police reported.

Seven pedestrians, including two children, were among the fatalities, and 30 pedestrians, including 14 children, were among the injured.

Police said there had been 8 per cent more road accidents, with 13 per cent more casualties, in the first quarter of 1987 compared with the same period last year.

Last year 415 families lost members in road accidents. The number of casualties in 1986 was 21,204. (Iim)

Nureyev goes halfway

By DORA SOWDEN

Rudolf Nureyev gave part of his scheduled performance last night at Jerusalem's Binyanei Hauma although he had a severe cold.

Nureyev spent most of yesterday in bed gathering strength for his performance. On Thursday and Friday he appeared in only part of the programme presented by the French Ballet Theatre of Nancy in Tel Aviv. Dancers on tour seldom perform daily as Nureyev has been doing.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Clampdown quietens Golan Druse

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MAJDAL SHAMS — A massive show of strength by security forces in Golan Heights Druse villages on Friday ensured that Syrian independence day celebrations passed quietly, although not totally without incident.

The police tactics effectively pre-empted what ever thoughts the 15,000-strong Druse residents of the region may have entertained about marking the event with pro-Syrian and anti-Israel demonstrations.

Shortly after first light hundreds of police and Border Police moved into the villages of Ein Kinya, Buk'ata, Massada and Majdal Shams.

The security forces, heavily equipped with riot gear, took up strategic positions on rooftops and along the roads. Horses used for crowd control were brought in from Jerusalem.

Troop carriers and a water cannon mounted on a half-track were prominently displayed in the main square of Majdal Shams. The village was the scene of anti-police violence after the recently unveiled statue of Druse hero Sultan Atrash was mysteriously damaged. Druse residents maintained it was a deliberate act of sabotage by "Jewish extremists" and three policemen were

pelted with stones and beaten when they went to the village to investigate the incident.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus, who spent the day on the Heights, intimated that Friday's show of strength was in response to the "grave events of the previous week" and the recent wave of unrest in the region. Kraus told reporters that several people had already been detained for questioning and more arrests were imminent.

The Druse, it seemed, got the message. Half-hearted attempts by youths in Ein Kinya and Majdal Shams to organize demonstrations were nipped in the bud.

The only Syrian flags in evidence on the day were those raised on the Syrian side of the border where thousands of Druse gathered on a hilltop opposite Majdal Shams.

The site is known locally as *Givat Hata'akot* ("shouting hill") and is often used by the Syrian Druse to shout messages across to their brethren.

On Friday the messages were mainly political and nationalistic in nature. "Your day of freedom is at hand" blared the loudspeaker, sited below the UN watchtower on the Syrian side.

"With our blood and spirit we will free the Golan Heights," echoed the response from Druse

on the Israeli side. Prevented from congregating, because of the police presence, they lined balconies and rooftops to watch the celebrations across the border which were rounded off with the playing of the Syrian national anthem.

A police helicopter circled constantly overhead, occasionally sweeping down low, to monitor the activities on the Israeli side of the border. Other helicopters had reportedly been put on stand-by in case of trouble.

Druse, many of whom covered their faces with keffiyehs to avoid being recognized by police photographers, said they had been warned that the helicopters would drop tear gas canisters followed by a strong dye at the first hint of trouble.

"We are not responsible for the disturbances. The police and the administration have brought about this state of affairs by their constant provocations," said one Druse resident.

"We will never give in," he added. "People in Israel must understand that we regard ourselves as Syrians living in occupied territory and we see it as our right to celebrate Syrian independence day," he said.

The general strike in all the villages was total, but there was certainly no carnival atmosphere in the region.

MK: Halt demolition of Beduin buildings

By BRADLEY BURSTON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA — MK Elazar Granot (Mapam) yesterday called for the immediate suspension of all administrative orders for the demolition of unauthorized houses, in the wake of revelations of "blank orders" signed by former Negev interior ministry head Eliyahu Shapira and allegedly distributed to members of the Green Patrol.

Speaking to an estimated 1,000 demonstrators at a rally to protest against recent demolition orders affecting the Negev Beduin township of Lakiya, Granot, a member of nearby Kibbutz Shoval, said the "blank orders" allowed the Green Patrol to arbitrarily select homes for demolition.

The rally, the biggest ever in the Negev, was organized by the Citizens Rights Movement and a Lakiya committee.

The issue came to light on Friday, when Beersheba Magistrates Court Judge Zvi Segal cancelled an administrative order against a Lakiya resident on the grounds that the document had first been signed by Shapira, and the details filled in only later by Green Patrol personnel.

"We want to live with you and not in place of you," Granot told the rally yesterday. Condemning the recent terrorist murder of West Bank settler Ofra Moses, Granot warned against "allowing the sowers of hatred to divide us."

A Beersheba magistrate on Friday ordered the extension of a remand order against four youths from the Beduin township of Rahat. They are accused of setting fire to an Israeli flag and attempting to burn down the local council building and police station in their northern Negev township.



Nik Kershaw and his lead guitarist in Radiomusicola, during their Thursday night performance at Sultan's Pool in Jerusalem. Despite the chilly evening, members of the audience warmed up to the action and police were kept busy preventing them from swarming on to the stage. (Brian Heidler)

Leftist Israelis, Palestinian activists meet

A split over violence issue

By JOEL GREENBERG

Left-wing Israelis and Palestinian activists have criticized the recent security crackdown in the territories, but failed to agree on a unanimous condemnation of Arab terror attacks on Israelis.

Israeli participants in a meeting in East Jerusalem on Friday, organized by the Peace Now movement, included MKs Dedi Zucker (Citizens Rights Movement) and Elazar Granot (Mapam), and movement activists.

Palestinian participants included editor Ziyad Abu Zayad, Bir Zeit University president Gadi Baramki, Al Fajr editor Hanna Siniora, Gaza lawyer Fayez Abu Rahme and deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa Natshe. "My Palestinian brothers, what have you achieved so far by killing?" asked Zucker. "There is no political rationale for any killing any more by either side. The settlers need Ofra Moses' blood. They are drinking it, and you know it, and you give them more and more blood."

Moses died in a petrol bomb attack near Kalkilya a week ago yesterday.

Abu Zayad replied that while Palestinians had been "deeply shocked and hurt by the killing of Ofra Moses and the wounding of her children," the roots of the violence had to be seen in Israel's occupation of the territories.

He said Palestinians had achieved nothing by violence, "but what did you achieve by oppressing us, by shooting us and killing us? The only solution is to put an end to the occupation."

Radwan Abu Ayash, head of the Arab Journalists' Association, said that "while Mr. Peres is talking about peace and an international conference... we have a war in the occupied territories. First we want a cease-fire in

the occupied territories."

Baramki said the four-month closure of Bir Zeit University following clashes with troops in which a student was killed was "a futile exercise" of a sort which had never produced calm.

"Killing a human being is irreversible, and killing the time of 2,400 students is irreversible... closing (the university) will only lead people to close their minds..."

Bir Zeit dean of students Munir Fasheh said two students wounded in the clash with IDF troops had been shackled to their beds at Hadassah Hospitals in Ein Kerem. Fasheh said families of the students had only been allowed to see them for five minutes.

MK Charlie Biton (Hadash) said yesterday that the students were under police guard, and that he had had to argue his way in to see them. He said they were on a hunger strike to protest against their treatment.

In the West Bank yesterday, curfews were clamped on the Balata and Dehaishe refugee camps after protesters hurled stones. The East Jerusalem Al-Hakawati Theatre was ordered shut for 48 hours Friday on grounds that meetings were planned on the premises to mark Palestinian Prisoners' Day.

In the Gaza Strip yesterday a burning rag was thrown at a car belonging to an Israeli Beduin, causing extensive damage. In Khan Yunis three petrol bombs were thrown Friday at an Israeli patrol, but there were no casualties.

A statement severely criticizing Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres for his "off-handed attitude" to the settlement of Alfei Menashe was issued yesterday by the Alfei Menashe branch of the party. The statement notes that Alfei Menashe was built with the full approval of the Defence Ministry and the IDF in accordance with the Alon Plan.

IN BRIEF

Shas won't quit over Reform issue

By ASHER WALLFISH

The ultra-Orthodox Shas Party apparently does not intend to leave the coalition over the controversial issue of registering Reform converts as Jews.

Shas Party leader and former interior minister Yitzhak Peretz emerged from a meeting with Vice Premier Shimon Peres on Friday and said: "Shas will only leave the coalition if many gentiles are registered as Jews."

The two men said that the purpose of the meeting was to clarify Peres' latest moves to promote Mideast peace.

Syria's food production reportedly plunges

PARIS — Food production in Syria has dropped sharply, the Arabic weekly *Al-Yaum a-Saba*, based here, has reported.

The weekly attributes the drop to a decline in foreign currency reserves needed to pay for imports and to a decline in agricultural investment alongside a rapid expansion in the population.

Syria imports about a million tons of wheat annually, as well as 250,000 tons of barley, 400,000 tons of sugar and 25,000 tons of sour cream.

Two youths held in Jerusalem protest

Two ultra-Orthodox youths were arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of throwing stones during an illegal demonstration outside the Me & Me restaurant in downtown Jerusalem. Police dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas.

Two police jeeps were damaged by the ultra-Orthodox who were protesting, for the fourth weekend in a row, against the opening of the restaurant on the Sabbath. (Iim)

Shilansky wants ex-Nazi tried in Israel

MK Dov Shilansky on Friday asked Prime Minister Shamir and Justice Minister Sharir to ask the U.S. to extradite Nazi war criminal Karl Linas to Israel. Linas commanded a concentration camp in Estonia in which Jews from Baltic countries were exterminated.

Shilansky said that he was personally acquainted with Holocaust survivors who could testify against Linas, and that his trial in Israel would be of great educational importance.

Afghan rebels kill 2 Soviet guards in raid

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Afghan rebels crossed into the Soviet Union earlier this month and killed two Soviet border guards in a gun battle, the Soviet news agency Tass said. It said the incident — the latest of several reported cross-border raids by the rebels — took place during the night of April 8 north of the river Pyandzh which forms the border between Soviet Tadzhikistan and Afghanistan.

M-E MOVES

(Continued from Page One)

their main bases of support, the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The period following the 18th PNC can be expected to see a serious worsening in the already tense relationship between the PLO and Jordan. Arafat is a survivor and a master at keeping internal balance within his organization, however, not even he can maintain a friendship with Jordan and at the same time have a reconciliation with George Habash, Naif Hawatme and Ahmed Jibril.

Such a reconciliation would dictate increasing terror activities against Israel in the occupied territories. This summer could prove to be the hottest in terms of Israeli-Palestinian relations since the beginning of the '80s.

There could even be a new target

of terror activities for the PLO now. Jordan. Should relations between the Jordanian monarch and the PLO deteriorate much further, Jordanians on the East Bank and abroad could become terrorist targets.

It all depends now on whether Fatah and the other factions come to any real understanding during the next few days. If the rift between Arafat and his PLO rivals reappears, a likely course of events may be further attempts at reconciliation, with the encouragement of Cairo, between Fatah and Jordan, and another half-gesture to the West, mainly the U.S., in terms of recognition of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Arafat has not yet been pushed to the wall, and he knows there will always be an option enabling him to survive.

With deepest sorrow we announce the death of our beloved mother, grandmother and sister-in-law

BELLA JUSTIC-DAYAN

The funeral cortege will leave today, Sunday, April 19, 1987 at 11:30 a.m. from the municipal funeral home at 5 Rehov Dafne, Tel Aviv for the cemetery in Kiryat Shaul.

A bus will be provided for the mourners.

The daughter and her family:
Chava, Jacques and Debby Mendelovitch.
The Sister-in-law:
Else Justic and family

Shiva will be held at the home of the deceased at 116 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

Bitterly grieving the death of our beloved

TRUDE (Schnuri) SCHNURNACHER

née Aowenthal
Widow of Dr. Paul Schnurnacher ז"ל

Her daughter: Rachel Fisher
Her son-in-law: Joseph Fisher
Her grandchildren: Anat, Yotam, and Nadav

The funeral will take place, today, Sunday, April 19, 1987.

We will leave at 10:30 a.m. from Kiryat Bialik, 4 Kishon Street to the Tzur Shalom Cemetery.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem mourns the passing of

Prof. MORTON BLOOMFIELD

of Boston, Mass.
Professor Emeritus, Harvard University
a great scholar, and a loyal friend of the Hebrew University

and express its condolences to
Caroline and the family.

The unveiling of the tombstone in memory of
our father and grandfather

LOUIS WINER ז"ל

(of Toronto and Jerusalem)
will take place on Wednesday, April 22, 1987 at 3 p.m.
at the Eretz Hachaim cemetery in Beit Shemesh.

Gershon Winer and family

Transportation arranged — please call
02-665810 or 02-660826.

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing of
our beloved husband and father

MOSHE DAVID MAX FRENKIEL

from Malawa, Poland and Frankfurt, Germany

The funeral will take place, today Sunday April 19, 1987
at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.

We will meet by the gate at 11:30 a.m.

The bereaved:

His wife: Miriam Frenkiel
His son and daughter-in-law: Ary and Joyce Frenkiel
And members of the family

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear

HANOCH MEITELES

of Munich, Germany

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, April 21, 1987, (22 Nissan 5747)
at 1:30 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

We shall meet at the gate.

Shiva at the home of his son, 7 Rehov Maskin, Tel Baruch, Tel Aviv.

The bereaved:

Wife, Tosha Meiteles
Son, Sigmund Meiteles, and family
Son, Benjamin Meiteles, and family
His brother, grandchildren, and all the family



Lev and Inna Elbert

HUNGER

(Continued from Page One)

The Elberts were invited to the Seder at the U.S. Embassy last week with Secretary of State Shultz, but were too weak to attend. Shultz's under-secretary for human rights, Richard Shifter, visited the couple at the home of Jewish activist Natasha Khassina, where they are staging their protest fast.

U.S. congressmen also visited the Elberts, and California Senator Alan Cranston telephoned Soviet President Andrei Gromyko on their behalf. The Elberts have asked that supporters cable Gromyko to urge him to issue exit visas.

According to Kira and Molly Mizruchin Inna Elbert's mother and sister who live in Haifa and have been on regular phone contact with Moscow, the couple's physical condition is rapidly deteriorating. Lev Elbert, 38, has lost over 22 kilos, and his wife, a cardiologist, has had several fainting spells. Their 16-year-old son

Carmi, who fasted for two weeks along with his parents, was persuaded to stop because of his poor physical condition.

Lev Elbert has been refused an exit visa ostensibly because he served in the army and therefore was exposed to "state secrets." According to the Elbert family, this is "a total fabrication."

"When the Soviets tried to make him go back into the army, years after his one-year service in a construction unit, he refused, since army service was the reason they gave for refusing him an emigration permit in the first place" according to Molly Mizruchin.

Elbert went to prison rather than be reintegrated into the army. He was released in June 1984, after one year, during which his health deteriorated badly, family members said. On January 13 this year, the Elberts were given another refusal, effective until 1992.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of
our beloved husband, father and grandfather

DAVID SITZER

Son of Rabbi Shmuel ז"ל

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, April 19, 1987, at 11:30 a.m. at the Har Hamenuchot cemetery in Givat Shaul, Jerusalem.
A bus will leave from the home of the deceased, at 8 Rehov Hanadiv, in Herzliya, at 10 a.m.

The bereaved family.

Tokyo not to take immediate reprisals

U.S. slaps 100% tariffs on some Japanese goods

TOKYO. — Japan called on the U.S. yesterday to open negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to end their dispute over computer chips.

But International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura said Japan would abstain from taking immediate reprisals against Washington's tariffs on selected Japanese electronic goods, announced on Friday.

President Reagan slapped 100 per cent tariffs on \$300 million worth of Japanese exports to the U.S. in retaliation for alleged unfair Japanese trade practices.

The duties were imposed Friday because of what Washington says is Japan's failure to honour an agreement to stop selling computer microchips on world markets at below cost and to provide greater access to

U.S. exports of semiconductors. U.S. officials have said the move, the first of its kind against Japan since World War Two, could double the price of some colour television sets, computers and motorized hand tools.

Reagan, who is to have talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the White House at the end of the month, said he regretted the action was necessary.

But he said: "The health and vitality of the U.S. semiconductor industry are essential to America's future competitiveness. We cannot allow it to be jeopardized by unfair trading practices."

The action reflected longstanding U.S. frustration with Japan's trade practices and concern over the U.S.-Japanese trade imbalance. U.S. exports to Japan amount to \$27 billion a year, against imports from Japan of \$85 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit worldwide was \$169.8 billion last year and is continuing to rise.

"Since the U.S. action is discriminatory against Japan and imposes tariffs in excess of concession rates the Japanese government considers it to be in clear violation of the GATT," Tamura said in Tokyo.

"Therefore in Washington... we immediately requested bilateral consultation in accordance with Article 23/1 of the GATT," he said.

Article 23/1 gives two GATT members a chance to settle their differences on a bilateral basis. If that fails, they may resort to international arbitration.

Tamura added that Japan would not "immediately" retaliate for the new tariffs, pending a meeting in Tokyo Tuesday and Wednesday with U.S. trade envoy Clayton Yeuter. (AFP, Reuters)

Soviets accept U.S. proposal for nuclear weapons tests

WASHINGTON. — The Soviet Union accepted a U.S. proposal to conduct underground nuclear weapons tests on each other's territories to guard against violations of two unratified treaties, U.S. arms control negotiator Kenneth Adelman said on Friday.

"It's a very positive move," Adelman said. "We've wanted better verification for six years and they have said yes."

Adelman said the two sides would have to decide how to monitor the tests. The U.S. prefers testing that involves lowering modern technological devices into the blast area. The devices would measure whether the detonation is within the 150-kiloton limit required by the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, neither of which has been ratified by the U.S.

The Soviets, who for a long time resisted on-site inspection, prefer using seismic measurements.

Adelman said a combination of the two might be the result. Secretary of State George Shultz made the proposal in Moscow to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Adelman then pursued it with other Soviet officials.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union exploded an underground nuclear device Friday, the fourth such test since the end of a 19-month unilateral moratorium February 26, the official

news agency Tass said. The U.S. yesterday also carried out its largest underground nuclear test of the year in Nevada with a yield of 20-150 kilotons, according to the Department of Energy.

An official said the test took place 550 metres below Pahute Mesa, 170 km. northwest of Las Vegas.

In related news, U.S. and West European officials have expressed reservations about ridding Europe of nuclear missiles as long as the Soviets have an edge in conventional forces.

The Kremlin responded by accusing the West of inventing "pretences" to avoid drastically reducing atomic weapons.

"We have to have some very substantial reductions by the Soviets," Senator Sam Nunn, an opposition Democrat who is chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said.

The Soviets, who have a large advantage over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in conventional forces in Europe, made the proposals on eliminating medium- and short-range missiles from Europe during talks in Moscow this week with Shultz.

In Frankfurt, West German Defence Minister Manfred Woerner said that western Europe could not give up nuclear weapons until it reached a balance in conventional forces with the Warsaw pact.

The Soviet Union said Friday its

latest arms control proposals appear to have horrified NATO. Tass said Gorbachev had made "concessions" in his latest proposals.

"As soon as a prospect for a positive solution on disarmament emerges, the NATO leaders strain every effort to find fresh pretences," to oppose it, Tass said.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union have their best chance in 50 years of concluding an arms control agreement, a group of visiting U.S. congressmen said yesterday.

Jim Wright, head of the 20-strong delegation which met Mikhail Gorbachev earlier last week, told a news conference before the group left that the Kremlin leader had also indicated Moscow might ease restrictions on emigration for people who had previously had access to state secrets.

President Reagan said yesterday he is encouraged by Soviet willingness to "clear away the roadblocks" holding up agreement on nuclear arms control treaty, but cautioned that an arms control agreement is not imminent.

"We must look at this issue in a calm, careful and deliberate manner," he said in his weekly radio address, broadcast from his mountain ranch in Santa Barbara, California. He repeated that the U.S. would consult extensively with its NATO allies. (AP, Reuters)



Rebel soldiers await interrogation inside the Philippine army headquarters following their capture yesterday by troops loyal to President Corason Aquino. (AFP telephoto)

Philippines mutiny squelched

MANILA (AP). — Mutineers led by a former guard of ex-president Ferdinand Marcos stormed army headquarters yesterday in a bid to free comrades held since a January coup attempt, but they surrendered after government troops surrounded them and began firing.

Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos said one mutineer was killed and two hostages — one a navy captain and the other a civilian — were slightly injured after the mutineers stormed Fort Bonifacio in suburban Makati.

Col. Honesto Isleta, chief military spokesman, said 41 mutineers had been arrested. He said this included seven who burst into the sprawling camp aboard a flatbed truck and stormed the stockade, where 110 prisoners were held following the January 27 coup bid.

According to Isleta, 42 of the prisoners left the stockade, and 25 of them joined the mutineers. Seven-

teen others remain unaccounted for and are believed to have escaped, he said. Isleta said nine military police guards also joined the rebels, who tried to flee the camp.

When they found gates blocked by government troops, they took over the headquarters building, seizing about 50 military and civilian hostages.

Earlier, Ramos had said 13 rebels took part in the initial assault. He added the mutineers held out amid intermittent gunfire until noon, when Maj. Gen. Rodolfo Canieso, the army commander, prepared to storm the building.

Ramos identified the mutiny's leader as Tech. Sgt. Ernesto Librado, a former member of Marcos's 6,000-member Presidential Security Guard who deserted after a military-civilian revolt swept President Corason Aquino to power in February 1986.

Students battle Seoul police on anniversary of 1960 revolt

SEOUL (Reuters). — Thousands of South Korean students demanding President Chun Doo Hwan's resignation fought a running battle with riot police yesterday on the anniversary of an uprising that toppled the country's first president.

More than 5,000 students from Korea University took part in the 10-km protest march from their campus in Seoul to a memorial to the 1960 student uprising that ousted President Syngman Rhee, eyewitnesses said.

The protesters hurled stones at police, shouted slogans calling for the restoration of democracy in South Korea and handed out leaflets

attacking Chun's decision to shelve constitutional reform.

Fist fights erupted near the memorial as a huge force of riot police prevented the protesters from returning to the university, the eyewitnesses said. The police later allowed the students to leave.

Eyewitnesses said another 1,000 students, also demonstrating to mark this weekend's anniversary of the uprising, clashed with riot police at other universities. No serious injuries or arrests were reported.

More than 200 people, mostly students, were killed and about 1,500 were injured in clashes with police in the 1960 revolt.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Tindemans concludes Middle East swing

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP). — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans flew home yesterday after a five-day tour of Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia discussing how European states can help give momentum to a Middle East peace drive.

Tindemans, who also is current president of the European Community Council of Ministers, plans similar talks in Israel later.

The focus of Tindemans' talks in the three Arab countries has been to follow up an EC declaration last February in support of a proposal for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

Two Komsomols vote 'nyet' at congress

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Two members of the Komsomol, the Communist Youth Organization, caused a political sensation on Friday by voting against a motion at their congress, where votes have been unanimous for many years.

Four other members abstained when the congress voted on a new charter for the organization, Tass news agency said. The new charter reflects the drive by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev to revitalize the economy and make society more open and democratic, it said.

Etna eruption kills diplomat's wife, son

CATANIA, Sicily (Reuters). — The wife and 10-year-old son of a French diplomat were killed Friday in a volcanic explosion on Mount Etna during a family holiday in Sicily, the French embassy and Italian police said. The victims were Danielle Prevot, 41, and her son Pierre Henri.

Her husband Marc and two other sons, both teenagers, were slightly injured. An embassy spokeswoman said Marc Prevot, 42, was recently posted to Rome as a military engineer.

The explosion occurred at a crater on the southeast side of the volcano above the village of Nicolisi.

Zimbabwe party unity talks collapse

HARARE (AP). — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has announced that unity talks between the country's two main political parties have collapsed.

Mugabe made his remarks in a televised address to the nation late Friday, the eve of Zimbabwe's 7th independence anniversary.

Mugabe said talks between his ruling Zimbabwe African National Union and opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union, which began 18 months ago, had "been deadlocked for too long" and "were serving no useful purpose."

New Italian cabinet unlikely to get nod

ROME (Reuters). — President Francesco Cossiga yesterday swore in Italy's 46th post-war government, designed to be short-lived and to lead the country to early general elections.

The 25-member government, led by veteran Senate President Amintore Fanfani, is made up of members of his own Christian Democratic Party and technocrats from outside parliament.

The minority administration is expected to fall in a parliamentary confidence vote today and then preside over the campaign for June elections.

Comic actor Dick Shawn dies at 57

LA JOLLA, California (AP). — Comic actor Dick Shawn, who played Hitler in Mel Brook's film spoof "The Producers," died after collapsing face-down in front of an audience that thought it was just a gag. He was 57.

Shawn, described by comedian Bob Hope as "one of my favourite buffoons," was stricken, apparently by a heart attack, in front of about 500 people after delivering a punchline during a routine on Friday night, witnesses said.

Cecil King, press lord, dead at age 86

DUBLIN (AP). — Former British press tycoon Cecil King, chairman of the world's biggest publishing empire in the 1960s, died at his home here at age 86, his wife said yesterday.

Dame Ruth Railton said her husband died on Friday after a long illness.

"Born into one of Britain's great newspaper families, King built the International Publishing Corporation (IPC) into a vast media conglomerate before he was summarily sacked in 1968 after trying to oust Labour prime minister Harold Wilson."

Survivors tell of jungle massacre

KATALAI, Sri Lanka (AP). — The bodies were laid out yesterday in a narrow hospital hallway, a corridor of death crowded with sobbing relatives and hospital workers putting small tags on the victims of a jungle highway massacre.

A total of 126 people were killed and 64 others injured Friday when Tamil rebels stopped three buses, two trucks and a car along a jungle road, then sprayed most of the occupants with gunfire.

The massacre was one of the worst since Tamil rebels began fighting nearly four years ago against the government dominated by the Sinhalese majority. Both sides have been accused of slaying civilians.

Military officials and survivors said Tamil fighters stopped the vehicles Friday by masquerading in Sri

Lankan military uniforms. Then more militants emerged from the jungle to join the killing.

"At first we thought they were military officers, but after they started hitting us, we knew they were terrorists," said Simon Silva, a 68-year-old businessman who survived by hiding under a bus seat.

Another survivor, Nimal Jayatissa, a 24-year-old mason, said the attackers asked Tamils and Moslems to get off the bus. Then one gunman at the front and one in the back opened fire.

"They shot most in the head," Jayatissa said. He survived by smearing himself with blood from wounded passengers and staying very still.

Soldiers yesterday brought the dead to Kantalai, the nearby village

of Habarana and the port city of Trincomalee.

The trucks and the Volvo car had been hauled away. The Volvo belonged to a Swedish construction firm, but military officials said no foreigners were involved.

The buses' windows were smashed. Inside, the floorboards were covered with blood, discarded food and shoes removed for the journey.

Jayatissa said that after the killers stopped his bus, they told the driver to pull into a clearing about 50 metres ahead. But the bus engine stalled, and the armed men ordered four passengers to push it. Then about 15 men emerged from the jungle to push it off the road.

Jayatissa said a whimpering girl about 2 years old was near him when the militants opened fire. She was unhurt in an initial burst of gunfire.

"I rubbed her face with blood to make her look dead and held her to keep her quiet," he said, and the girl survived.

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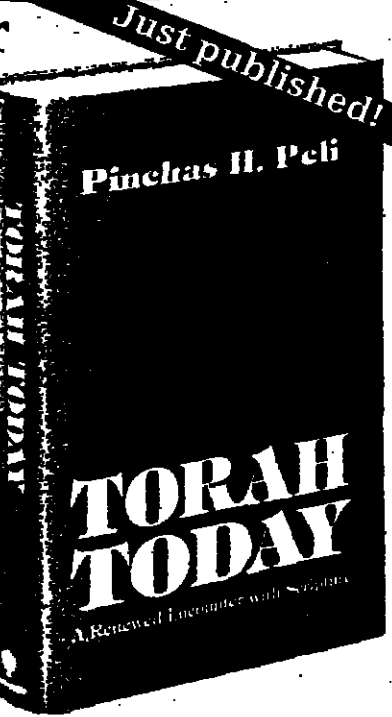
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New IDF chief Dan Shomron

A 'thinking man's army'

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter

When the new chief-of general staff, Dan Shomron, reviews the honour guard at the entrance to his headquarters in Tel Aviv today, a good number of officers will be hoping he will implement his plan to turn the army into a "thinking, technological and agile" fighting force.

Others will no doubt be watching apprehensively, concerned that Shomron won't heed their advice to be cautious.

Shomron has kept out of the limelight since February, when the cabinet decided that he would be the IDF's 13th CGS. He stayed away from General Staff meetings, avoided interviews and turned down invitations to meet foreign dignitaries. But before that he was fairly outspoken and was known as an "opponent at GHQ."

Shomron believes that the IDF drains too much of the state's financial resources and that "more of the same" is out of the question.

Instead of putting so much emphasis on massing weapons and ammunition to decide the land battle, Israel should stress quality, using its considerable potential, which, he claims, hasn't been tapped.

Aluf (res.) Avraham Rotem, who is close to Shomron, believes that if the new CGS has his way, IDF soldiers won't be required to risk their lives as much as in the past. There will be fewer commendations of honour for soldiers charging the enemy. But the army's power will be far more devastating.

The technological innovations of the past 10 years have already led to significant changes in land battles.

Shomron has been following these changes and outlining the characteristics of new weapons he would like to have.

For years he has been visiting defence-related industries, conferring with scientists and "everybody who can translate his ideas into weapon systems which could be used by a small and intelligent army." Aluf (res.) Moshe Peled, manager of one of Koor's companies, told *The*



Dan Shomron, the new chief of general staff.



Moshe Levy

Jerusalem Post.

"The new CGS represents a school which believes that technology has matured and that the land forces can now be revolutionized the way the navy and the air force were several years ago," Rotem said.

Whether Shomron translates his ideas into reality will depend on several factors.

One point to his advantage appears to be the political-strategic situation. Shomron does not have to administer "therapy" to an army just emerging from a major war.

A new round also does not seem imminent.

Even if the Iran-Iraq war ends, Baghdad will require a long time to recover. Syria has been pulling back from its ambition to achieve strategic parity with Israel. Jordan is considered unlikely to start a conflagration, and Egypt is committed to the peace agreement.

Shomron can therefore devote time and resources to long-term projects.

Within the defence establishment, he can count on the support of Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who selected him. And Generals Ehud Barak, Yossi Peled, Amnon Lipkin and Uri Saguy are believed to be close to him. "Today's command supports modernization," Rotem observed.

The cost of modernizing the army will also be an important factor since the new systems are extremely expensive.

Shomron's personality, his persuasiveness, will be of prime importance. His record will serve him well. He earned respect as commander of the Entebbe operation in 1976 and later as head of an Armoured Corps division. He was O/C Southern Command, head of the Ground Forces Command, and deputy chief of general staff.

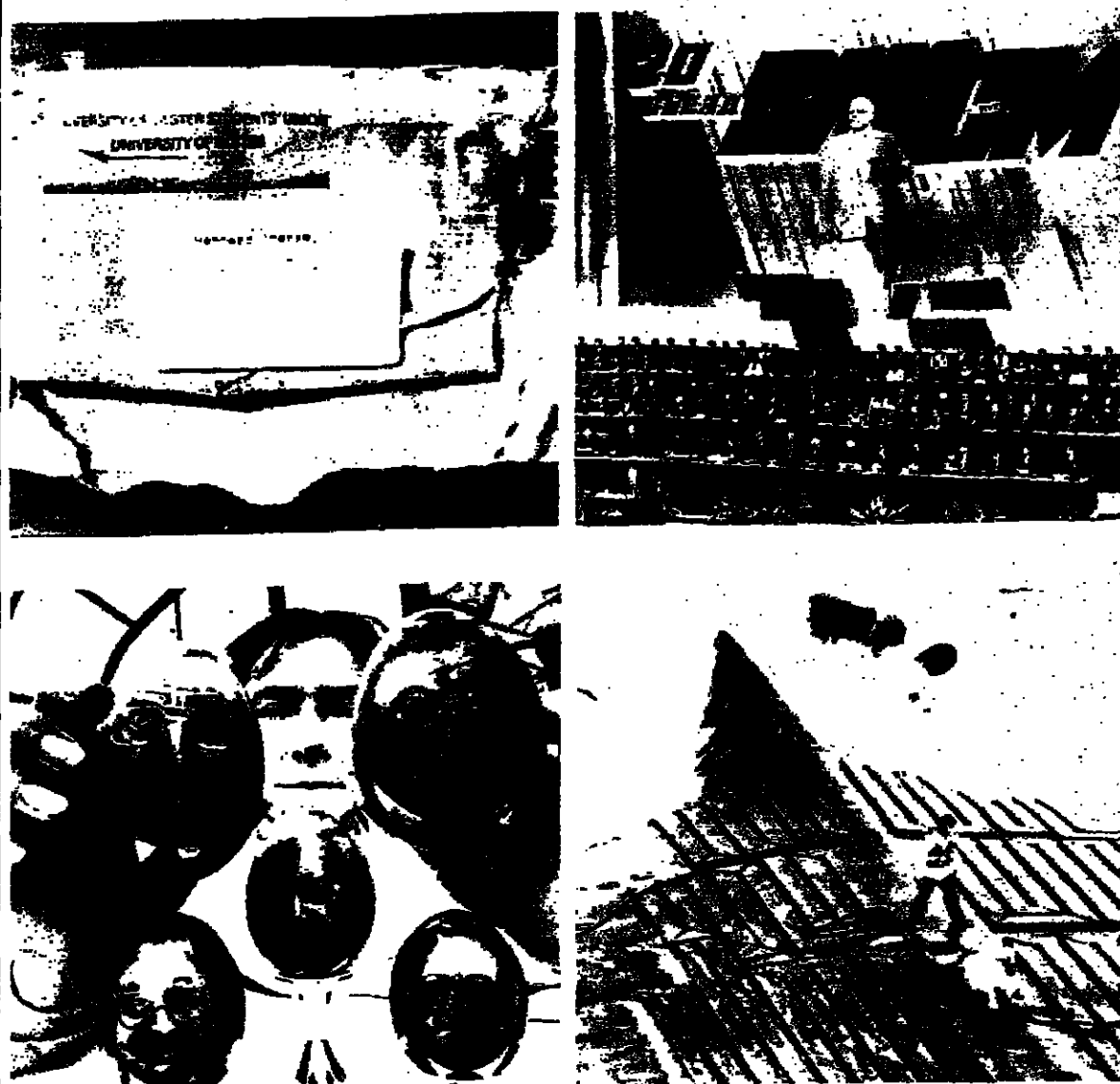
And he can be very stubborn. But he is a good listener and open to influence - while pondering a problem. Peled, who was Shomron's commander in the Armoured Corps, recalls long arguments arising from the fact that Shomron came with a paratrooper's mentality. The fact that Shomron now chooses to wear the Armoured Corps black beret, rather than the paratrooper's scarlet one, symbolizes his acceptance of different ideas, Peled believes.

After Shomron has made up his mind he becomes almost fanatical, Peled said. He will need that quality to meet the pressures ahead.

He will also have to learn to use his time judiciously, Peled added. The IDF is a highly centralized organization with commanders delegating relatively little authority. Much of the senior command's time is taken up deciding relatively minor questions.

The CGS has traditionally been involved in a wide range of issues, turning up at villages attacked by Katyushas, appearing at state functions, and addressing pupils. "If he spends too much time that way, he could lose touch with all his plans and ideas," Rotem warned.

PIX OF THE WEEK



Clockwise from left: The letter bomb sent by the IRA to the Surrey home of British government press secretary Bernard Ingham. After opening the envelope, his wife alerted the police, who defused the device. Mikhail Gorbachev addresses the 20th Komosol congress in Moscow. U.S. Coast Guard personnel examine the capsized freighter Ariste. Four of the eight-man crew were rescued in the mishap 64km. off the Florida coast. Artist Ulrike Horstmann displays her Easter eggs, painted with the likenesses of West German politicians - Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, President Richard von Weizsaecker, Labour Minister Norbert Blum and Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher.

(Top) A worker puts the finishing touches to a papier mache dragon in Munich for the springtime carnival in Bavaria. (Below) Black commuters in Johannesburg patiently wait for a train as sanctions by black transport workers enter their second month. The sanctions have affected thousands of commuters. (Reuters, AFP)

MUSIC

Enchantment

VOCALISA 87. ATZUKO SUZUKI, soprano; with Rahel Kirkstein-Cohen, piano. Old Acropolis Theatre Centre, April 15. Works by Handel, Schubert, Donizetti, Japanese Songs, Israeli Songs etc.

THIS CONCERT, given by soprano Atzuko Suzuki, Vocalisa's only guest soloist, was one of the main attractions of the festival. Suzuki enchanted the large audience and kept it spellbound throughout her recital. She was well assisted by accompanist Rahel Kirkstein-Cohen whose fine rendering, enhanced the presentation.

Suzuki opened with an aria from the Handel oratorio *Messiah*. Her strong, beautiful voice showed good musical phrasing and style. The piece was followed by Schubert's *Lied*, including the *Forelle*, and *An Die Musik* to which she lent the necessary romantic conviction.

The Donizetti *Una Lacrima* and La Zingera added variety to the performance, setting off the soloist's operatic style and stage presence.

Five Japanese songs, including children's songs conjured up an enchanted world and were a great hit with the audience.

The Israeli Songs by Nurit Hirsh and Sasha Argov were one of the high points of the recital, giving Suzuki a chance to display both her charm, and her mastery of the Hebrew words. They were an apt conclusion to an altogether successful and pleasant appearance.

ESTHER REUTER

ESTHER REUTER

MUSIC

Madrigals

VOCALISA 87. THE VOKALENSEMBLE STADHAGEN, GERMANY. Gerald Mang, conducting. Works by Schutz, Schola, Mendelssohn. Argot, Benet Theatre Centre, Old Acropolis, April 15.

MOST OF the programme choices in this performance by the Vokalembel, were madrigals from various countries. The works were rendered with care and commitment, precision and discipline.

Mang, (conductor) who established the ensemble in 1975, led the chorists with efficiency, achieving optimal communication and fine blending of voices. The music of the German composers Schutz and Schein provided the opportunity for displaying the rich sonority of this choir (probably amplified by the acoustics), the clean and clear intonation and diction.

The enjoyable French songs introduced variety and had great appeal both for connoisseurs and amateur music lovers.

Of the English madrigals, the rendering of John Bennet's *Weep of my Eyes* emerged particularly well.

The programme also included Psalms by Mendelssohn and, in response to enthusiastic requests from the audience, the ensemble delivered an expressive performance of the same composer's *Fruhling's Lied*.

ESTHER REUTER

ESTHER REUTER

Christians mark holiday

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Thousands of Christian pilgrims and residents gathered at Jerusalem's Church of the Holy Sepulchre yesterday for the Ceremony of the Holy Fire.

This being one of the rare years when the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Easter coincide, the rituals at the church, which is shared

by a number of communities, had to follow a tight schedule throughout the week.

On Friday, Christians made their way along the Via Dolorosa, some carrying large wooden crosses and many stopping along the way to recite prayers and sing hymns.

Easter week observance will culminate this morning with services in all the churches. Many Protestants were expected to mark the holiday with services at sunrise today at such sites as the Mt. of Olives, the Garden Tomb and the terrace of St. Andrew's Church.

Piano Recital
ILANA VERED

Programme:
Schumann: Papillons
Schubert: Wanderer Fantasie
Ravel: Jeux d'Eau
Debussy: L'Isle Joyeuse
Mozzkowski: 2 Etudes
Chopin: 3 Etudes
4th Ballade

JERUSALEM, Rebecca Crown Auditorium April 20, 8:30 p.m.

TEL AVIV, Yad Lebanim, Pincas St. April 21, 8:30 p.m.

HERZLIYA, Daniel Hotel Auditorium April 22, 8:30 p.m.

KFAR BLUM, Kfar Blum House April 24, 8:30 p.m.

CARMIEL, Hechal Halarbut April 27, 8:30 p.m.

BEHOVOT, Wfa Auditorium April 30, 8:30 p.m.

Tickets: Box offices, and ticket agencies, see local notices.

ap 117-20123

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TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium Monday, 20.4.87, 9:00 p.m.
MYUNG-WHUN CHUNG conductor
JEFFREY LANG horn

Programme of works by: Ravel, Mozart and Prokofiev

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 9

HAIFA, Haifa Auditorium, 8:30 p.m.
Series A: Tuesday, 21.4.87
Series B: Wednesday, 22.4.87
Series C: Thursday, 23.4.87

JERUSALEM, Binyan Ha'uma Sunday, 26.4.87, 8:30 p.m.
MYUNG-WHUN CHUNG conductor
KYUNG-WHA CHUNG violin
MYUNG-WHA CHUNG cello

Programme:
Beethoven: "Prometheus" Overture
Beethoven: Triple Concerto
Nielsen: Symphony No. 5

SPECIAL CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT

CHUNG TRIO
TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium Friday, 24.4.87, 2:00 p.m.

Programme:
Mozart: Trio in C major, K. 548
Mendelssohn: Trio No. 1, Op. 49
Brahms: Trio No. 1, Op. 8

YOUTH CONCERT No. 5

TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium Monday, 27.4.87, 5:00 p.m.

The Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra hosts THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY YOUTH ORCHESTRA BENJAMIN ZANDER conductor
GIDEON RUBIN piano

Programme of works by: Weber, Barber, Beethoven and Dvorak

SPECIAL CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT

CHUNG TRIO
Tickets still available at the IPO box office (Mann Auditorium) and at the Castel ticket agency.

THE ISRAELI CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Yuval Talmi, conductor
Joseph Kallischstein, piano
Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 27, K. 595
Piano Concerto No. 19, K. 459

Symphony No. 41

HAIFA, Voices and Tones No. 5 Monday, April 20, 8:30 p.m.

Amadeus Spring Festival

Concert No. 4
JERUSALEM, Jerusalem Theatre, Tuesday, April 21, 8:30 p.m.

TEL AVIV, Tel Aviv Museum, 8:30 p.m. Amadeus Series 2: Wednesday, April 22 Amadeus Series 1: Thursday, April 23

Sale continues of tickets for concerts by Jean-Francois Paillard and his Orchestra May 1987 and the Scottish Chamber Orchestra

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(Continued from Page One)

ENVOY URGES

It has long been an article of faith on Capitol Hill that Israel must be strong to "take the risk for peace" and that it must not be forced "to negotiate from weakness." Do not the same axioms hold true for the moderate Arab states? Despite several written pledges that the U.S. would sell Jordan military equipment for legitimate self-defence needs, supporters of Israel were able to persuade Congress to prevent approval of such arms sales.

Even when King Hussein stated Jordan's readiness to negotiate promptly with Israel in accordance with UN Resolution 242, Congress was able to raise the ante and prevent even modest sales of equipment designed only to replace obsolete Jordanian equipment. Yet if Jordan does, in fact, play a critical role in maintaining security and stability on Israel's longest Arab frontier, how can America justify limiting economic and military aid to less than 1 per cent of what is provided to Israel? Aid to moderate Arabs may, in fact, be a critical factor in maintaining an environment in which all countries in the region can survive and live in peace.

It is time for Americans concerned for the good of their country - and especially American Jews who are loyal to the U.S. but have strong attachments to Israel - to ask some pertinent questions. How can it benefit the U.S. to persist in uncritical support of Israel, at the expense of deepening alienation among the Arabs and a diminished economic, political and strategic position in the region? Is this a carefully studied policy or is it perhaps shaped by the all-or-nothing perspective of the pro-Israel lobby? How does it serve Israel's future to pursue a policy that I believe has sustained conflict and fuelled a detrimental, dead-end fortress mentality? Is it not in the vital interests of both the U.S. and Israel to actively work, instead, for a just and lasting peace settlement to the conflict?

Israel repeatedly expresses the desire to make peace with the Arabs. It seems to suffer, however, from a fear of peace with the Arabs and persistently acts in opposition to its words - in military adventure and land acquisition. Apparently fearful even to consider the compromises that a viable peace process demands and ever fearful of the future, Israel misguidedly thinks it can assure its security by force and through territorial expansion.

Fear, it seems, is Israel's fun-

'Letter to an American Jew'

Avineri and Foxman square off

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

If Shlomo Avineri and Abraham Foxman are indicative of Israel and American Jewish thought, they don't seem to agree on much beyond the desirability of cutting the cash relationship between Israel and American Jewry.

Avineri, professor of political science at the Hebrew University, and Foxman, associate national director of B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League, took part on Thursday night in a public debate sparked by Avineri's "Letter to an American Jew" published in *The Jerusalem Post*.

Avineri had argued that the reaction of American Jews to the Pollard affair was indicative of their basic insecurity. During the debate on the theme "Are American Jews in Exile?" Avineri argued that "galut means that when the chips are down you have to show your loyalty." "If America is not *galut*, why shouldn't we all be there?" he asked, continuing that "galut was always an easy way of opting out."

Foxman agreed that "America is not the promised

land, even though the thousands of Israelis who are living there seem to think so." He noted that both the Israeli people and Israeli leadership seemed to agree with Avineri in his view of American Jewry "and that really means trouble."

But Foxman was more than amenable when Avineri suggested that one of the main problems in the relationship between American Jews and Israelis was that they related to each other through a cash network. Avineri, arguing that 50 per cent and more of the money raised "for Israel" in fact remained in the American Jewish community, had argued that "you depend on us more, financially, than we depend on you."

He added that it would be hard to do without the sum 2 per cent of the state budget given by American Jewry but in the end it would be beneficial. Foxman, while questioning the premise that the money for American Jewish institutions could not be raised without the Israel link, said he was "willing to try it out."

But, he added, it was indicative of the inequality of the relationship that the severance of this cash link must

april 19 1987

Petunias were once rare plants from Brazil, and zinnias a discovery in South Africa

Fashions in flowers have also changed

Walter Frankl

AS A follow-up to my last column on edible alliums (onions, garlics, etc.) of April 6, I want to tell you that I have received a new species of edible allium, a new creation by German botanists, which to my knowledge has not yet appeared in this country.

It is *Erba cipollina* (also called *spring onion* or *bunching onion*). It has an attractive colour (fire-red stems), mild taste and is tender and juicy. Stems can be cut and eaten when 15 centimetres tall. It can be sown from April to August and germinates after 15-20 days. *Spring onion* is winter-hardy and thrives well in every soil in half-shade or sun. It can be used for salads or soups. According to the description, it is also rich in vitamins. I have already set out the seeds and shall tell you more about this new onion plant in a few months.

Many ancient and modern botanists describe ornamental as well as edible alliums. Many species of allium grow wild in this country. Antony Huxley and Oleg Polunin's *Flowers of the Mediterranean* describe *Allium amelophrasum*, a round-headed garlic with pink flowers. *Allium sphaerocephalum*, a wild leek with reddish-purple flowers and *Allium neapolitanum*, a wild garlic ornamenting Jerusalem and its environs with its small, umbrella-shaped, white flowers in the spring. It doesn't have a garlicky smell and is useful for indoor decoration. Prof. M. Zohary and A. Fahs (*The Cultivated Plants of Israel*), mention *Allium ascalonicum* (*shum ashtelon* in Hebrew), a wild flower with white or lilac blossoms. Prof. A. Eig (*The Plants of Palestine*) found 18 species

of wild garlic in this country, to many of which he gave the Hebrew names of the places he found them.

IT IS FUN to turn back the pages of horticultural history to see how our tastes in garden flowers have changed. Certain plants popular in 150-200 years ago are hardly used today or, if they are, they often go under a different name.

Marigolds (*Tagetes* in Latin, *pirhei meshi* in Hebrew), the very backbone of mid-20th century gardening, were used, but not as extensively as they are now. They had the tall African marigold (*Tagetes erecta*) and the shorter-growing French marigold (*Tagetes patula*), but not our modern varieties, the handy little dwarfs we use today for edging or massing in our gardens.

In fact, it is often confusing to see in old gardening manuals the word "Marigold" for *calendula* (*tziporei hehailu*) instead of *tagetes*. The *calendula* was the more popular of the two genera because of its popularity as a culinary herb. The yellow-orange flowers were used as food colouring, especially for butter, during seasons when no green pasture was available for cattle, which affected the colour of the butter produced from their milk.

Petunias, which came from Brazil, were rare in the gardens of yesterday. Belonging to the same botanical family as the tobacco plant (sola-

num), they were named *petun*, the Brazilian name for tobacco. Linnaeus called them *Petunia violacea* because the original petunias had single, small, violet flowers. They are so popular today, giving such a splash of colour for so little effort that it is hard to resist them. Double petunias and striped varieties in red, white, blue and purple, are now available. Planted now in a sunny position in garden beds, balcony boxes, flowerpots or hanging baskets and regularly watered, they should bloom until late fall.

Zinnias were not as popular formerly as they are today. They were discovered in South Africa by Johann Gottfried Zinn, an 18th century botany professor from Germany. Today, zinnias are all-purpose flowers ranging from edging types up to 20 cm. to giants over half a metre in height. They come in rainbow colours, singles or filled (double) and tolerate hot weather. Seedlings are now on sale everywhere, but to grow them yourself, sow seeds in sandy, light soil in two cm. deep trenches. Press soil down and water twice weekly with sprinklers. Thin out after germination to 30-40 cm. Zinnias bloom five weeks after planting.

The snapdragon (*lou ha'ari* in Hebrew) was almost as popular 200 years ago as it is today. Snapdragons were used frequently and appear in contemporary paintings. Today, apart from the usual range of col-



French marigolds from Parkinson's 'Paradisi in Sole,' published 1629.

ours, modern hybridizers have given us snapdragons in burnt orange, rust and bronze, as well as "mini-snapdragons."

ONE OF THE most popular flowers 200 years ago, was the "four-o'clock" or "marvel of Peru." They were available in the same colours we have today: red, pink and purple. Hybridizers have not changed the plant very much because its lack of popularity in our times does not merit their attention. This flower can be found in fields and at street corners, escaped from cultivated gardens.

It is the only flower I don't care for — after all, what is the point of a flower that doesn't open until late afternoon? It multiplies quickly, even becoming a garden pest.

Balsams (*Impatiens balsamina*, *dasmal* in Hebrew) appear to have been grown as extensively as we use petunias now. They came in red, white, purple and pink and in doubles as well as singles. Perhaps one reason for its popularity was balsam's adaptability to either sun or shade and its tolerance of a wide range of soil types.

Bachelor's buttons (*dardar* or *degarit*) were very common in white, blue, purple and red. These plants, like balsam, seeded themselves all over the garden, becoming more abundant by the year and crossing with one another to produce new and interesting colours. This flower, native to Asia, escaped into European fields and meadows where it got the name of cornflower. It is fascinating to follow the journey of a simple Asiatic wildflower, brought

to Europe about 200 years ago, gaining immortality in famous paintings and praised in songs and lyrics, remaining a popular wild plant to this very day.

Bachelor's button (*Gomphrena globosa*, commonly called *globe-amaranth*), has straw-like flowers which keep in a vase without water for a long time. In fall, the cottony seeds can be taken from the little globes, stored in a dry place during winter and sown in spring where they are to flower.

Several kinds of *Amaranthus* (*varbus*) were grown before 1700. They originated in the tropical areas of South America. They were commonly known as flower gentle, lovely-bleeding, Joseph's coat or tricolours, depending upon the species. These plants were grown throughout the Victorian era for bedding out in public parks and today you can find them in municipal gardens in Jerusalem. They have not changed over two centuries.

Nasturtiums (*kova hamazzer*) have been grown for hundreds of years, not only in flower beds but also in kitchen gardens, leaves, buds and stems being prized for their peppery flavour.

Another old favourite is *Oenothera* (evening primrose or nightcandle, *ner-keli* in Hebrew) which is becoming popular in Israel because of its medicinal properties.

Armies of botanists and nurserymen in all parts of the world are actively creating new species or improving existing ones. The future will give us even more exciting flowers and even more garden-minded people to keep them beautiful.

Good manners



FURS FINS & FEATHERS

D'vora Ben Shaul

A NUMBER of years ago, a kibbutz asked me to be the arbiter of a session devoted to trying to agree on a list of rules for keeping private pets, particularly dogs, on the kibbutz. I was invited because two vociferous groups had emerged on the kibbutz — one composed of dog owners and the other, of those who objected to dogs. In actual fact, they did not object to dogs *per se*, as many of them liked dogs. What they were objecting to was the nuisance that some of the dogs were becoming.

There were many complaints, ranging from stolen slippers that had been removed from members' door steps, lawns fouled with excrement and uncontrolled dogs either being unfriendly and threatening members or being so friendly that they knocked small children down.

It all came to a head when an eight-month-old Great Dane pup knocked the kibbutz nurse off her bicycle and she broke her arm.

A number of dog owners were surprised to find that on a number of points, I fully supported the "anti-dog camp." This was because the members had not controlled their dogs at all and seemed to believe that any curtailment of their dogs' freedom was an offence.

In the end, we worked out an agreement detailing just what was

acceptable and what was not, including hours of freedom from leash or confinement, responsibility for keeping lawns clean, and areas where no dogs were to be allowed off the leash.

But it is not just on a kibbutz where dog owners are inconsiderate to others. One example is the way dogs in Israel are permitted to foul sidewalks and public lawns with their excrement. This is a nuisance to everyone and there is no excuse for it.

There is a simple remedy. When the dog begins the characteristic sniffing for a suitable place to defecate, take it off the sidewalk into the gutter, where its excrement will be washed down the drain when the streets are cleaned. It is simple good manners and a dog, even one accustomed to using the sidewalk, will quickly learn. Most of the world's

cities have signs posted reminding dog owners to curb their dogs.

In some cities, the owner is obliged by law to remove the animal's droppings. This is best done by carrying plastic bags in a pocket or purse. When needed, the bag can be slipped over the hand like a glove, the excrement picked up and the bag then inverted. The whole package can then be placed in the nearest waste receptacle. There is absolutely no justification for allowing the dog to use public sidewalks and lawns as a toilet. Even more distressing, public playgrounds for small children are often soiled with dog excrement.

ANOTHER problem is that despite laws prohibiting it, many people allow their dogs to run free, especially in the early morning. These neighbourhood dogs become a pack, tearing up gardens, frightening children

and elderly people, and in general make a nuisance of themselves. Here again, if you want to keep a dog, you have no right to impose on your neighbours if you haven't time to walk your dog, then perhaps you should opt for a cat.

Nowhere is this attention to common courtesy more ignored than in the apartment houses in some of our better neighbourhoods. People let their dogs run free and often they take up a station in the stairwell, threatening visitors to the building. They also can cause accidents on the stairs and in general disturb others in the building with their barking. An apartment building is not the best place for a watchdog because there are so many unfamiliar footsteps going up and down the stairs. Certainly a guard-dog breed should be kept under control at all times.

Another sore point is the way dogs are allowed to chase cats, bicycles and motor scooters. This is a most unpleasant habit and should be stopped at once. Remember, your neighbour has as much right to keep his cat or to develop a garden as you have to keep a dog.

As in most things, it's a pretty good idea to follow the Golden Rule. Simple consideration and good manners can do a lot towards making our country a more pleasant place in which to live.

Good, bad and very Israeli



RANDOMALIA Miriam Arad

ISRAELIS COME in all sorts, as the following true stories may illustrate: Ultra-Orthodox youngster, complete with side-locks, black hat, black coat, to policeman directing traffic: "Please, Mr. Policeman, when somebody gets to be 18, is it legal for him to run away from home?"

YARON, a young sabra university student, inserts his card into a street corner automated teller machine to check the balance in his account. The machine informs him that "the service you have requested is temporarily non-functional," or some such bank-ese to say their equipment is on the blink again.

Resignedly, Yaron turns to go. After he has taken a few steps, a young man with a punk hairdo, and a gold chain that adds insult to the injury of his garish T-shirt, calls him back: "Come here, you!"

Yaron turns and says loftily: "Come here, please!" Meekly the punk complies: "Please." Yaron

walks back to the machine. Punk: "You left your card inside."

Yaron — the thoughts racing through his mind: He could easily have kept his mouth shut. Especially after my hoity-toity "please." What's more, he could probably have used the card to withdraw money from my account and no one would be the wiser — extracts his card, thanks the punk, but only when he gets home and tells his story, he remembers: And in the end I didn't even apologize.

AYELET, 19, is staying for the weekend with her boyfriend's parents. She moves through the house in a blaze of light. After she has been there for an hour or two, the light is burning in the hall, one bedroom, the loo, the bathroom where she has taken a shower, and the kitchen balcony where she has hung her underwear to dry. It is only on the Sabbath afternoon that this phenomenon explains itself, when she is

asked what her father does. Ayelet: "He's an accountant with the Electric Corporation."

SUMMERTIME. A few big, tough, swarthy fellows — truckdrivers? longshoremen? metalworkers? — sit on the beach playing backgammon. One of them keeps losing. At last he jumps to his feet, bangs his fist hard on the backgammon board and shouts: "Ad matul resh'im y'valdu?" (How long shall the wicked triumph? — Psalms 94.3)

ELANA's home help, Sara, treats all inanimate objects, and particularly all electrical appliances, as if they were endowed with a soul and a character of their own. One day Elana misses a tiny elephant, one of a series, walking forever in the frozen picture on her television set. She asks Sara if she knows what has happened to it. "Oh, yes," says Sara. "It's the vacuum cleaner. I got a bit close when I was doing the bookcase with him, and he ate him up."

They come in all sorts. Israelis — good, bad and occasionally pretty funny.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV
9.00 Teletext 9.05 Keep Fit 9.15 Playhouse — The Mouse, the Merchant and the Elephant 9.45 Letty (part 8) 10.10 Travel to the South Sea (part 3) 11.00 The 1986 Mimmuna Celebrations 11.50 Hebrew Holiday 14.00 Teletext 14.05 Temple 15.35 Junior Dance Group
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17.30 The Water Babies. English drama based on the book by Charles Kingsley, starring James Mason and Bernard Cribbins
18.00 Passover in the Wilderness
ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18.00 News roundup
18.02 Interview with Placido Domingo
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with the News
20.15 Spring 1987
20.50 Encore to Haim Hefer
22.10 Love Story. Arthur Miller's 1970 film stars Ali McGraw and Ryan O'Neal
23.45 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Growing Pains 21.10 Documentary 22.00 News in English 22.20 Robbery under Arms
MIDDLE EAST TV
14.30 Another Life 15.00 700 Club 15.30 Good News 16.00 Arabic Movie 17.30 Treasure Island 18.00 Flying Silver 18.30 Muppets 19.00 Punky Brewster 19.30 Silver Spoons 20.00 Sixty Minutes 21.00 Joy of Music 22.00 Movie: Jesus 23.30 Good News

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC
6.02 Morning Melodies 7.09 Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 (Lute Concerto); Mozart: Serenade for 2 Pianos K.448 (Eden, Tannin); Chopin: Interpolon and Polonaise for Cello and Piano; Schumann: "Woman's Life and Love," song cycle (Biller, Baranovskii) 9.00 Brahms: Symphony No. 2 (Royal Philharmonic); Sibelius: Violin Concerto (Chicago Symphony); France: Sonata for Violin and Piano; Beethoven: Piano Sonata Op. 2, No. 3 (Gilels); Mozart: Symphony No. 28 (Cleveland/Sail) 12.00 Yonatan Shemer, piano — Mozart: Fantasy K.397; Berg: Sonata Op. 1; Chopin: Sonata No. 2 13.05 Mozart: "Don Giovanni," Overture; Andante with Variations for Flute and Harp (Zuckerman, Maayan); Paganini: Trio for Guitar, Cello, and Violin; Rachmaninov: Suite No. 1 for 2 Pianos (Ashkenazy, Previn); Tchaikovsky: "Romance and Juliet" Overture; Brahms: Concerto for Violin, Cello and Orchestra (Kremer, Meisky, Vienna/Bernstein) 15.00 Young Composers 16.00 Music Quiz 17.00 Haydn: The Creation (Mashia, Fischer-Dieskau, St. Martin Orchestra and Choir/Warner); 18.00 Children's Choir 18.05 23.05 Hallel: Royal Fireworks (Academy of Ancient Music/Hogwood); Beethoven: Sonata Op. 28, "Pastorale" (London Symphony/Previn); Respighi: Feste Romane (Philadelphia/Muti); Stravinsky: The Rite of Spring (IPO/Bernstein) 22.30 Melodies of the Haggada 23.00 Songs of Spring

RADIO 1st
6.03 Programmes for Olim 7.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 8.05 Compass — with Benny Harel 9.05 Information for Listeners 10.05 Morning Pearls 11.05 Hebrew Songs 11.30 Folk Songs 12.05 Mid-East Medley 13.00 News in English 13.30 News in French 14.05 Children's programmes 15.00 Pessah Programme 16.05 From Cambridge to Harbet Maron 17.10 Hebrew Songs 18.05 The Seventh Day of Pessah 19.05 Programmes for Olim 22.05 Anthology of Classical Music, Folk songs and Hebrew Songs and Readings

RADIO 2nd
6.12 Gymnastics 6.30 Editorial Review 6.53 Green Light — drivers' corner 7.00 This Morning — news magazine 8.05 Making an issue 8.08 Children's programme 10.05 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine 11.30 Safe Journey 12.10 O.K. on Two 13.00 Midday — news commentary, music 14.05 Magic Moments 16.05 Through the Wilderness and the Red Sea 17.05 Songs and Readings for Pessah 18.05 Soviet Jewry 19.05 Personal Preferences — with Prof. Ezra Sadeh 20.05 Songs of Manot Hahayek 21.05 Poems by Leah Goldberg 22.05 50 Years Since the Founding of the Nation 00.10 Hebrew songs

ARMY
6.05 University on the Air 6.30 Open Your Eyes — songs, information 7.07 Morning Supplement — with Eitan Lifshitz 8.00 Good Morning Israel 9.05 Mobile Studio 11.05 Right Now — with Rafi Resher 13.05 Mobile Studio 15.05 Quiet Songs 16.05 Perry in honour of Moshe Shamir 18.05 Holiday songs 20.05 Holiday Concert (no details available) 22.05 Marathon with Ofra Haza

ARMY
6.05 Holiday Sounds 8.05 Pessah Songs 9.05 Happy Choir 10.05 Singing with Sarah Shalev 11.05 Kibutz Katara (repeat) 12.05 Shlomo Artzi in a recording of a live performance 13.05 Life goes on 14.05 Holiday Afternoon 16.05 Amadeus Festival — works by Mozart 17.00 Talk with Dan Delfa 18.05 Army Radio on Wheels 20.05 On Jewish Tradition 21.00 Mabul — TV newscast 21.30 University on the Air 22.05 Popular Songs 00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat

MONDAY

TELEVISION

ISRAELI TV
ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
17.00 News roundup
17.02 Mr. Horn (part 2)
18.30 Special Effects
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES begin at 20.00 with a programme about the Mimmuna
20.30 Three Up, Two Down — BBC comedy series, starring Angela Thorne, Michael Elphick, Lisette Anthony and Ray Burdis
21.00 Mabul Newsreel
21.20 This is Your Life — with Shaike Dan (part 2)
22.35 Miami — Crime Department American detective series starring Don Johnson and Philip Michael Thomas
23.20 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Ever Decreasing Circles 21.10 Moonlighting 22.00 News in English 22.20 Out on a Limb
MIDDLE EAST TV
14.30 Another Life 15.00 700 Club 15.30 Shape-Up 16.00 Afternoon Movie: Sea Devils 17.30 Muppet Babies 18.00 Super Bowl 18.30 Muppets 19.00 Happy Days 19.30 Laverne & Shirley 20.00 News 21.00 Magnum P.I. 22.00 Movie: I'd Rather Be Rich 24.00 700 Club

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC
7.09 Respighi: The Birds (Philadelpia/Orrmunk); Vivaldi: Psalm 114; Mozart: Concerto for Harp and Flute; Beethoven: Piano Quintet Op. 16; Schubert: Symphony No. 8 (Hungarian/Maig) 9.00 Bach: 5 Inventions (Gould); Brahms: 3 Intermezzi Op. 118; Haydn: Sonata in C minor (Brandel); Schubert: Impromptu Op. 9, No. 4 (Arnold); Debussy: Prelude No. 8 (Nardi) 10.00 "Vocalise", 1987 12.30 Sheriff: Confession for Cello; Geltrud: Partita for Clarinet; Sater: Chaconne and Scherzo 13.05 Theodor Haldimann 16.00 Spring Festival 16.00 Bernburg Symphony Orchestra under Frieder Bernius — Works by Schoenberg, Mendelssohn, Liszt, Reger and Wotan 18.00 Wind Instrument Orchestra 20.05 Musical Medley 20.30 From Our Concert Halls — "Music Concert" (Kirby, Nicholas, King, Miller — live broadcast from Tel Aviv Museum) 22.00 Bach: Flute Sonatas; Schumann: Works for Piano

RADIO 2nd
7.08 Holiday songs 8.05 Children's programme 9.05 Matter of Taste — with Haim Keinan 10.05 Humour 11.05 Naomi Shemer introduces her new songs 12.05 Holiday programme 13.05 Graphologist Roma Avishai talks about Pinchas Sapir 14.05 My Fair Lady — with Rita, Oded Tomli and others 15.05 Quizzes 17.05 Spring and Love 18.05 Coins and Medals 19.05 Songs of Moshe Wilensky 20.05 Songs of Gilbert Bécud 21.05 Songs of IDF Troupes 22.05 Bible Reading and Programme for the end of the Holiday 23.05 Mid-East Medley

RADIO 1st
7.00 Programmes for Olim 7.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew 9.05 Innovations in Agricultural Research 10.05 Radio Story 10.35 Sleeping Lightly 12.05 Ideas 13.00 News in English 13.30 News in French 14.05 Children's programmes 15.05 Sounds from the Choirs Convention 16.05 Spring in Folklore 17.10 Compass — selection 18.05 Meeting with Yohanan Peitz 19.05 Little Anthology of Poetry 19.30 Programmes for Olim 22.05 Oriental Song Hit Parade

ARMY
6.05 Holiday Sounds 8.05 Pessah Songs 9.05 Happy Choir 10.05 Singing with Sarah Shalev 11.05 Kibutz Katara (repeat) 12.05 Shlomo Artzi in a recording of a live performance 13.05 Life goes on 14.05 Holiday Afternoon 16.05 Amadeus Festival — works by Mozart 17.00 Talk with Dan Delfa 18.05 Army Radio on Wheels 20.05 On Jewish Tradition 21.00 Mabul — TV newscast 21.30 University on the Air 22.05 Popular Songs 00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat

CINEMA PROGRAMMES

For details of the unusually large number of programme changes during Pessah week, please refer to the cinema pages in the Friday Magazine of April 17.

The following cinemas are listed because their advertisements in the Magazine give information for Friday and Saturday, April 17 and 18, only.

TODAY
Beit Agron (Jerusalem): Lassie Come Home 10; Chitty Chitty Bang Bang 11:45; Spies Like Us 2; The Sting 3:45.

TOMORROW
Beit Agron (Jerusalem): The Money Pit 6:15; Love and Death 8; The Sting 9:45; Monty Python: The Meaning of Life, midnight.

Israel Cinematheque (Tel Aviv): Clockwork Orange 7:30; Taxi Driver 9:45.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 8.85 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 177.10 per line, including VAT, per month.

IF NOT DETAILED BELOW, CHECK WITH ADVERTISERS FOR TIMES OF OPENING/ACTIVITIES ON SUNDAY, MONDAY.

JERUSALEM

Museums
ISRAELI MUSEUM Exhibitions: Designs submitted in the 1986 competition for Supreme Court Building; 0 Honore Daumier, Armand Hammer Collection 0 News in Antiquities 87 0 Gorovoy Donation, Mid-19th Century Photographs of the human form 0 Streichman, oils 1940-today 0 Tamara Rikman, the Bewitched Shore, tempera and lacquer, Giv'at Aliza-Jaffa, 0 Paintings by Felix Nussbaum, Jewish artist who died in the Holocaust 0 New York Now, 6 new generation artists 0 Ancient Glass, latest acquisitions 0 Permanent collections: Archaeology, Judaica, Ethnic Art; the Dead Sea Scrolls (in the Shrine of the Book).

At the **ROCKEFELLER MUSEUM**: Ancient Masks and Rattles 0 Animals in Ancient Art 0 Islamic Art (Palestine Centre).

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

523191; (day and evening) Saleh, Salah Eddin, 222515; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawad, Herod's Gate, 282058.

Tel Aviv: Sde Dov, 3 Hausner, Tochit Lamed, 428510; Ziva, 52 Ezel, Shehunit Hadash, 378403.

Ramat Gan: Kfar Sava: (day) Super-Pharm Oshinsky, Kfar Sava; (evening) Kupat Holim Shual, A. Yaffe, Raanana. Netanya: Hadassa, 28 King 283731; Arlosoroff, 76 Arlosoroff, 230748.

Ramat Gan: Kfar Sava: Kinneret, 5 Weizmann, Kfar Sava. Netanya: Teruf, 2 Rehov Herzl, 28656. Netanya: Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, E.N.T.), Migav Ladach (obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (internal, obstetrics), Bikur Holim (surgery).

Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassa Ein Kerem (pediatrics, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Shaare Zedek (internal, obstetrics), Bikur Holim (surgery).

Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: (day) Mt. of Olives, 287480; (evening) Kupat Holim Clalit, Ramat.

TODAY, ENTRANCE FREE (except Shrine of the Book), 10 a.m.-5 p.m. At 11: 3 guided tour of Museum (English); at 11: guided tour of Archaeology collection (Rockefeller, English); at 10:15, 1:00, Alice in Magdalen, children's play; at 10:30: The Never Ending Story, children's film; at 1:30: guided tour of the Shrine of the Book (English). MONDAY, open 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

LA MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun-Thur, 10-1; 3:30-6, Fri. closed. Sat. and holidays 10-1; 2 Hapalmah St., Tel. 6612912. Bus No. 15.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH — Hourly tours of the Chapel Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the half hour. Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY All campuses of the Hebrew University are closed today due to the Passover Holiday.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours — 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

TEL AVIV Museums
TEL AVIV MUSEUM. New Exhibitions: Alexander Archipenko, A Centennial Tribute, 50 sculptures, sculpto-paintings and

drawings. 0 Oskar Kokoschka, 1880-1980. Selection of Prints and Albums. Trends in Geometric Abstract Art 0 Edward Munch, Prints: Death, Love and Anxiety 0 Special Exhibit: Erich Mendelson Centenary: Drawing from 1920's and 1930's. 0 JETTING HOURS: today, 10-2, tomorrow, 7:10 p.m. Helene Rubinstein Pavilion: New Exhibition: Gilberto Zorio of Arte Povera Movement in Italy.

Conducted Tours
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours — 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

HAIFA Museums
HAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabbat Levy St. Tel. 04-523235. Exhibitions: Modern Art: Facing the Mirror — The Israeli Canature, Now, Ancient Art — Coins of Akko in Ancient Times, Music & Ethnology: world paper cuts. Open: Sun-Thur, & Sat, 10-1; Tues., Thur., & Sat, also 6-8, Ticket also admits to National Museum, Japanese and Prehistoric Museums.

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

WZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232839; Jerusalem,



MIMOUNA 1987 — 'Pray for the peace of Jerusalem'

A cosmopolitan celebration

THE MIMOUNA, commemorated this year under the banner of, "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem" (Psalms 122:6) is being celebrated for the first time this year as a cosmopolitan holiday around the world.

Traditionally in Morocco, Arabs took part in the Mimouna, bringing the first *hametz* after Pessah to their Jewish neighbours. In a variation on this theme, the Moroccan ambassadors in New York, Paris and Caracas will be celebrating the holiday together with Moroccans and other Jews living in those cities.

The participation of the diplomats, which has the approval of Morocco's King Hassan II, was arranged by Beyahad movement chairman, Sam Ben-Chetreet on a recent tour.

During the past eight years, local Mimouna celebration have been held under the auspices of Beyahad (Together), an organization established by Moroccan-Jewish intellectuals. Disturbed by what they considered a desecration of the Mimouna, leaders of the movement have sought — with a great measure of success — to turn what had become a rather rowdy mass picnic in Jerusalem's Gan Sacher into a meaningful celebration of traditional Moroccan Jewish values.

Moreover, Beyahad is determined to prevent the kind of political demonstrations which marred the 1981 (election year) Mimouna, where Shimon Peres, then Labour Party head, was almost heckled off the stage. And two years ago, MK Meir Kahane and his cohorts tried to disrupt the festivities by attacking Arab participants — a clear violation

David Strassler

of the traditionally tolerant Mimouna spirit.

Not all the celebrants at Gan Sacher agreed with Ben-Chetreet, but he had the courage to publicly disinvite Kahane from those — and all future — festivities.

REINTRODUCING local Arab participation in the Mimouna came about after Ben-Chetreet's visit to Morocco two years ago.

"Why is it," former Moroccan prime minister and foreign minister and confidant to the king Ahmed Reda Guedira, asked Ben-Chetreet then, "that Moroccan Jews in Israel seem to be in the forefront of anti-Arab sentiments. After all, Guedira asserted, 'you were so creative here and in the main, had good relations with your Moslem neighbours.'"

Ben-Chetreet says he reported Guedira's comments to then prime minister Peres, who asked what could be done about it. The results: the participation of Israel's non-Jewish communities in the Mimouna and an emphasis on tolerance.

This year's festivities actually began last week during Pessah at Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's residence, where Moslem, Christian and Jewish spiritual leaders addressed themselves to this year's Mimouna subject: "pray for the peace of Jerusalem."

Twenty years ago, Jerusalem was reunited by war. Perhaps peace can be given just a small push by religious leaders coming together to express their love of Jerusalem and their commitment to seek ways to turn Jerusalem into a true city of peace.

David's Citadel was chosen as the site for tomorrow's official opening of the Mimouna because it is situated between the eastern and western halves of the city.

Renewing the Moroccan tradition, Moslems will offer celebrants there the first *hametz* after Pessah. They will bring bread, cheese, butter, honey and yogurt as well as flowers to the festivities, which will be hosted by Mayor Teddy Kollek and his wife. Former Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef will offer a universal blessing of peace.

At the Citadel, a dozen Jewish

communities will be represented — symbolizing the 12 tribes of Israel — wearing traditional dress and singing and dancing in each community's unique way.

JERUSALEM HOLDS a particularly important place in the hearts of Moroccan Jews. Ben-Chetreet asserts, even more so than among other Jewish communities.

"For us," he says, "aliya meant Jerusalem. Among Moroccan Jews, Jerusalem was perceived as the entire country while Israel was only part of it."

Ben-Chetreet describes how he and his classmates kissed the word, "Jerusalem," whenever it came up in their studies in the Moroccan *heder*. Thus in the child's mind, the

divorce if he refused to follow her, was a different matter — and a clear example of the importance Moroccan Jews attached to aliya.

Another rabbinical decision permitting the sale of a *Tora* scroll to finance aliya was also unusual, according to Ben-Chetreet: "The *Sefer Tora* has a mystical significance for Moroccan Jews," he says. "Parting with it — whatever the reason, was extremely difficult."

Hillul Shabbat (desecrating the Sabbath) was also permitted in exceptional circumstances to facilitate aliya. And during the mid-fifties when the aliya underground was trying to get the maximum number of Jews to Israel before Morocco acquired complete independence from France, passports were even forged on Yom Kippur. Ben Chetreet says.

IN JERUSALEM'S Gan Sacher, where the main Mimouna festivities have been held for more than a decade, 12 tents will be set up tomorrow to entertain the hundreds of thousands of expected visitors. Persian, Kurdish, Ethiopian, Caucasian, Georgian and Yemenite Jews will have tents to exhibit their traditional crafts and treat guests with their dance and delicacies.

Next to each other, large tents of the kibbutz movement and the West Bank settlers will be set up, each exhibiting their achievements. And in keeping with the cosmopolitan spirit of this year's Mimouna, guests will be served coffee, ground and brewed in a Beduin *mahal* (tent) set up by Sheikh Mahmoud Hassan Hamadan, *mukhtar* (mayor) of Kfar el-Abidiyye near Jerusalem.

In addition to the central Mimouna day celebrations in Gan Sacher, 100 celebrations will take place in community centres and Na'amat centres, and 40 kibbutzim will host guests from neighbouring towns and villages. Army bases will have their own celebrations and, not to leave anyone beyond the pale, the Mimouna will be brought into the jails — bringing light and hope into the lives of inmates.

All in all, 1,600,000 people are expected at all the Mimouna points of festivities.

"UNTIL YOU get used to entering Moroccan homes on Mimouna eve, without a special invitation," Ben-Chetreet says, "we are bringing the Mimouna to you. That's why, tables

laden with traditional Moroccan foods were set up last year in Jerusalem's Katamon Tet and we're doing it again this year, in Kiryat Menahem."

Especially honoured, on this 20th anniversary of Jerusalem's reunification, will be the former Jerusalem border neighbourhoods, Musrara and Shmuel Hanavi, populated mainly by Moroccan Jews, which suffered intermittent sniping by Jordanian soldiers before 1967.

This year's *yekirai* Beyahad — the persons especially honoured by the movement, are Rabbi Shlomo Zalman Shraga and Shlomo Habbilo, important figures in both Jerusalem's recent history and in Moroccan aliya.

The 90-year-old Shraga, Jerusalem's first mayor after statehood, headed the Jewish Agency's aliya department during the mass Moroccan aliya. According to former Mosad head Iser Harel, Shraga was the key figure in that aliya.

Shlomo Habbilo, one of Jerusalem's commanders during the War of Independence, was ordered by David Ben-Gurion to set up the clandestine aliya.

Based on the theme "I sing to you, O Jerusalem," local artists are being encouraged by Beyahad to express, in their own media, their love of the city. Their works will be displayed at Beit Hanoar Haivri, starting on April 28, for two weeks.

Jews from Morocco invite everyone to participate in the Mimouna and enjoy the fruits — culinary as well as spiritual — of their rich heritage. As they say at the Mimouna: "Ter-bhou ousa'adou" — happiness and prosperity.

GREETINGS

The Mimouna is first and foremost a holiday of Israeli citizens of Moroccan origin. But it has also become part of the overall Jewish tradition and folklore, and has entered the national consciousness.

Today the Mimouna is the celebration of all the Tribes of Israel — a holiday of togetherness and joy; a holiday which has combined all the good and beauty of the Tribes of Israel in an effort to renew our culture.

The Mimouna celebration exemplifies the extent of the Moroccan Jewish community's integration in all its influence on Israeli society. The community has contributed in all spheres: defence, economy, politics, and social and cultural life.

Especially prominent is the Moroccan Jews' contribution in building Israel's development towns — a glorious aspect of the State of Israel.

The Mimouna is a holiday which, on the one hand, expresses a traditional heritage while, on the other, exemplifies the Moroccan Jewish community's integration into local life as part of Israel's human mosaic.

The Mimouna is celebrated immediately after Pessah — a holiday based entirely on our historical past. The Mimouna is a holiday of tradition and renewal, a holiday celebrating life as it is now, a holiday which expresses our desire for happiness, joy, creativity and unity. We celebrate because we are a free and independent nation living in our own land, the land of Israel, and not in a strange land.

In this happiness and joy, we are all blessed and we greet our brothers and sisters of North African origin with blessings of creativity, of spiritual uplifting and, above all of unity of hearts among all Israel.

YITZHAK SHAMIR
Prime Minister

The Mimouna is more a holiday of open hearts than of open doors. The Mimouna represents all those wonderful things which kept the Jewish communities of North Africa vital and brought them to realize their dream of returning to Zion and rebuilding the Land.

A holiday of unity, a holiday of *joie de vivre*, a holiday of loving one's neighbour, a family and community holiday, an optimistic holiday — a holiday after my own heart.

Combining together ancient traditions with the renewal of modern Israel, the Mimouna symbolizes Zionism: Finding deep historical roots while looking towards the future.

This Moroccan-Jewish holiday has become a holiday for us all and as such has broken down barriers and built bridges between communities.

The Beyahad Movement, along with other Organizations, has done much towards eliminating past inter-communal tensions and all the ugliness they have incurred. All us benefit from their labours.

This year, we celebrate 20 years of Jerusalem's reunification — also a serious challenge of unity.

May the atmosphere of togetherness, coexistence and good neighbourliness of the Mimouna be with us all year long and bring us to peace and tolerance.

With blessings of *Terbh'ou Ousa'adou*. SHIMON PERES
Foreign Minister

Jewish traditions and cultures have been viewed much more positively in recent years.

The strong push, in the past, to blend all of Israel's Jewish cultures together has now been replaced by the desire to preserve the unique and rich cultural achievements of each and every community.

I have always feared that breaking down traditional cultures would cause alienation, frustration and the loss of basic Jewish cultural values. Thus I have done whatever I could to help preserve each and every one of our wonderful cultural heritages. It was the only way, I felt, to build a healthy society.

Renewing the Mimouna celebration in Jerusalem; a city blessed with a large number of Moroccan Jews — is an excellent example of preserving cultural traditions.

We have succeeded in building a lovely city. We have preserved its historical sites and its variegated cultures. We have built neighbourhoods where marvellous communities have developed.

It is symbolic that in this holy city, open to all faiths, where Jew, Muslim, Christian, secular and religious Jews are learning to live together, the Beyahad ("Together") Movement holds its great, colourful, central Mimouna celebration.

TEDDY KOLLEK
Mayor of Jerusalem

Mimouna is a lovely custom which Jewish communities observe here and abroad.

I recall one celebration on the day after Pessah, here in Israel, at the burial place of Shimon Hatzadik. Families sat together, studying *Tora*, and they sang the Lord's praises with great modesty.

The Mimouna tradition is one of love and togetherness, peace and friendship. The rabbi's blessing for a healthy spring is central to the celebrations.

The Beyahad movement has renewed the Mimouna tradition in order to unify all of Israel's Jewish communities in this joyous mitzva. May it be His will that we be blessed with manifold blessings, happiness and prosperity, health and success in spiritual as well as worldly matters.

Tsa'adu V'terb'ou and be blessed with many pleasant and good years.

MORDECHAI ELIAHU
Rishon Lezion,
Chief Rabbi of Israel

Mimouna blessings to you all from myself and the Knesset.

The Mimouna celebration is an excellent example of a Jewish tradition meant to unify, rather than divide; the Jewish people. The Mimouna draws upon ancient wellsprings and enriches our renewed culture in our homeland.

We will develop a rich culture here, only if we draw upon our manifold heritage. Past attempts to cultivate only one of our traditions have succeeded only in bearing unripe fruit.

Tsa'adu V'terb'ou on this day, which stands for the unity of the Jewish people.

SHLOMO HILLEL
Speaker of the Knesset

The Histadrut Labour Federation and all the workers of Israel extend their greetings to Jews of North African origin on their Mimouna celebration.

We bless and are blessed by this lovely tradition of welcoming guests into Moroccan homes where all Jews sit together in peace.

May we soon be witnesses to a great aliya and an ingathering of the exiles.

Hag sameah and a greeting to those who have renewed the Mimouna tradition in Israel and abroad.

Tsa'adu V'terb'ou — happiness and prosperity.

MK YISRAEL KESSAR
Histadrut General Secretary



Ben-Chetreet (Ne'eman)



Shraga (Ne'eman)



Habbilo (Ne'eman)

Musrara memories

SAN FRANCISCO has its Chinatown, New York a Little Italy, and Jerusalem — for many years — had a Little Morocco. It was called Musrara.

"In the Fifties and Sixties, Musrara was a mini-Morocco. Its culture, food, social structure and Shabbat were those of Morocco. On Jerusalem's border we recreated the atmosphere of Casablanca and Marrakech," says Rafi Marciano, a Musrara native who lived in the neighbourhood for almost 30 years, and today works as a municipality community worker.

At its peak, just before the Six Day War, 18,000 people lived in Musrara. 95 per cent of them Moroccan Jews. Today there are only 2,200 souls.

Musrara was a wealthy Arab neighbourhood, home to many diplomats during the British Mandate, says Shimon Ben-Hamo, head of the Hebrew University's workers committee and a resident of Musrara from 1949 to 1967. The War of Independence changed all that.

When the borders were drawn, half of Musrara fell into Israeli hands and the other half became no-man's land. Before long, the Israeli half teemed with Moroccan Jews, most of them coming from a temporary tent camp in Pardes Hanna.

"You have to realize," Ben-Hamo says, "that for the Moroccan immigrant Jerusalem was Israel. Haifa, Tel Aviv and Pardes Hanna meant nothing to them. When they dreamt about Israel, they dreamt about Jerusalem."

As a result, there was a scramble for Musrara in 1949 — even though it was well within range of sniper fire — when word reached Pardes Hanna that abandoned Arab homes were available in the Jerusalem neighbourhood.

"The houses were in horrible shape," Ben-Hamo remembers. "The war had taken its toll, and many of the homes were without walls or roofs. But it was Jerusalem, so we stayed."

The immigrants squatted in old Arab homes, making do with the furniture the original tenants had left behind. Ben-Hamo says that some families also raided abandoned homes in no-man's land to supplement their meager furnishings.

(Marciano says this was how Mus-

Herb Keinon

rara first got its stigma — which he says took the neighbourhood some 30 years to shake — as a neighbourhood of thieves and delinquents).

Ben-Hamo says that in his home — which consisted of one room for seven people — they used the bed, sofa, and closet left by the original owners.

"For a few years after the war Arabs would come across the border to look for their possessions," he says. "There were rumours that their valuables were hidden beneath the floors. Sometimes noises were heard late at night, and Arabs were seen running away."

BUT THE ACROSS-the-border forays worked both ways. Marciano said it was a challenge for Musrara youth to sneak into no-man's land and steal anything they could from the buildings that dotted the area.

"Each age group had its clubs," Marciano recalls, "and the clubs' headquarters were always located just across the border. Before any one could join a club they would have to prove themselves by sneaking into no-man's land to steal something."

"We learned after the Six Day War that the Arabs on the other side had the same type of clubs and also sneaked across the border."

"No-man's land was also the site of the neighbourhood football field," Marciano explains. "There was no room inside the neighbourhood for the field, so it was set up just beyond the border. Sometimes the ball was kicked outside the field and ended up in the hands of Jordanian soldiers manning a nearby post. We threw rocks at them until they threw the ball back. If they fired at us they drew fire from the IDF post nearby. So the Jordanians usually just returned the ball."

The government didn't build apartment blocks in the neighbourhood until 1966. Marciano says, and the ones they built were on higher ground and further from the border than the houses the first Jewish residents squatted in. This proved somewhat providential, because in the 1967 Battle for Jerusalem, many residents found refuge there. But

Marciano says, the residents didn't spend the war in bomb shelters. "In the heat of the battle," he says, "people were on the roofs and balconies watching the Air Force's bombing sorties. We could see the planes bombing targets on Mount Scopus and along the road to Jericho. It was really exciting. Nobody saw airplanes in those days except on Independence Day. The planes meant a lot to us — the progress and modernization of the state."

EVEN BEFORE the war ended some Musrara residents went to East Jerusalem looking for booty — "even before the mines were cleared," Marciano says. The price was dear. "There are still three people living in the neighbourhood with one leg."

Once the wall separating the city was torn down, Musrara residents joined the thousands of other Israelis pouring into the Old City.

"For years we could see the Damascus Gate from every home in Musrara," Ben-Hamo remembers. "So when the city was united it was a special thrill for us to go there."

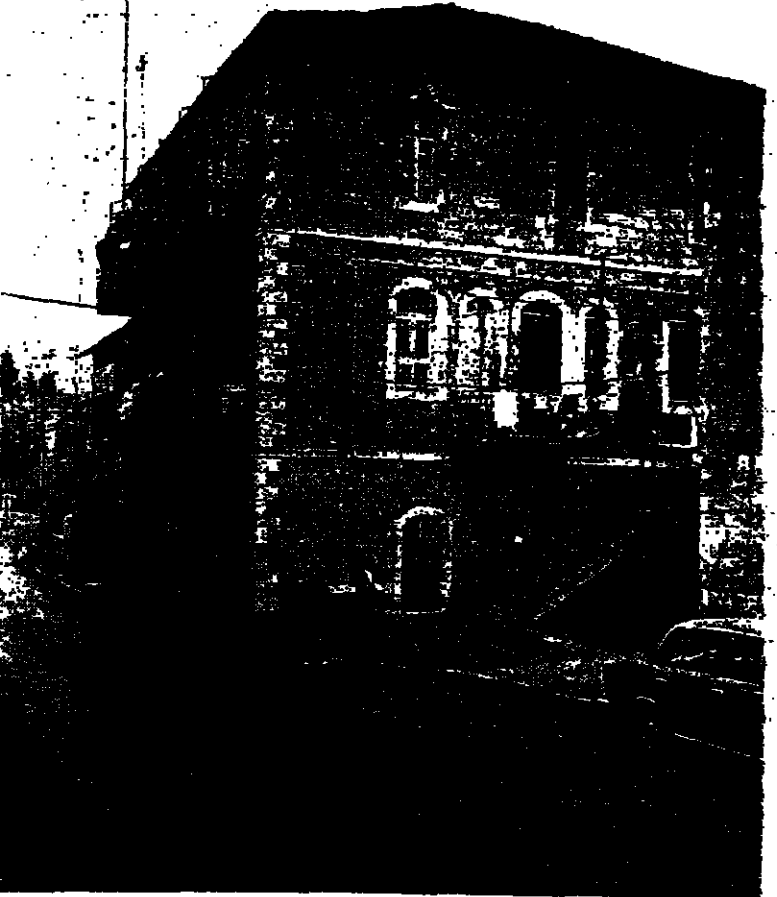
According to Marciano, right after the war was the period of the closest ties between Jerusalem's Jews and Arabs. "We could finally talk to people we had seen every day. And we did talk; we were very curious about them," he says. "Interestingly enough, their animosity was directed more at the Americans, who they thought had helped us to win the war, than at us."

That period, Marciano says, was also one of great commercial activity. "The Arabs weren't quite sure what a lira was worth, so people bought all kinds of things at bargain prices."

For Musrara residents the euphoria following the war was short-lived. By 1969 the residents were fed up with conditions of life in the neighbourhood.

"The schools were poor, the apartments over-crowded and the police rounded up suspects in Musrara every time there was a robbery in Jerusalem. People wanted to leave the neighbourhood," Marciano says.

"Whenever we complained about social conditions before 1967, the government always said it was the result of defence problems. But now the defence problems weren't as



A street in Musrara

(Goldberg)

pressing, and people wanted action."

As a result, a handful of Musrara residents formed the Black Panthers. "We chose that name," Marciano says, "because we knew that Golda Meir (then prime minister) was aware of the American Black Panther's reputation. We wanted to scare her."

Marciano says the Black Panthers enjoyed the backing of most of Musrara's residents. "Even the neighbourhood rabbi was behind us," he says. "When five of the leaders were arrested before a planned protest, the municipality begged the rabbi to go to the jail and persuade them to call off the demonstration. The rabbi went, but told the leaders to keep up the struggle."

THE BLACK Panthers, Marciano maintains, were instrumental in focusing the government's attention on Musrara's problems. The integration of the city's schools and

the introduction of Project Renewal in the late 1970s were also key factors in helping Musrara overcome its woes, he says.

Today the neighbourhood is populated largely by older people who stayed on after their children left. But the children have not forgotten their roots.

"It's a shame that the people now moving into the neighbourhood are the type who will refurbish the houses and turn the area into another Yemin Moshe," Marciano says. "The government should build apartments in the neighbourhood for us."

"My heart has never left Musrara," he continues. "I used to eat from the date trees and grape vines that grew in no-man's land."

"I consider myself in exile and I'm waiting for the opportunity to return to Musrara. And believe me," Marciano says, "there are plenty of others who feel the same way."

The Ministry of Tourism greets all tourists and recommends that they participate in the Mimouna celebrations.





MIMOUNA 1987



Surge to Sephardi studies

Joel Reibibo

A HUNDRED years ago, Jews from Yemen were not permitted to be counted in the *minyanim* of Jerusalem synagogues. Since then Sephardim have gained equal rights in the synagogue—but not in society.

"We still haven't reached a level of equality with Ashkenazim," says Nissim Yosha, head of the Education Ministry's Centre for the Integration of the Heritage of Oriental Jewry.

"But we've made very substantial progress. Only 10 years ago, people were ashamed to admit they were Sephardim."

The problem, explains Yosha, is that the State of Israel—and Palestine before that—was traditionally dominated by Eastern European Jews who had no interest in giving up their control to newcomers from Yemen, Morocco and Iran.

Ironically, Jews from Iraq, whose history dates back more than 2,000 years to the times of the First Temple, had to prove their "authenticity" to the Ashkenazim who were in control here, he observes.

The Knesset Education Committee acknowledged the wrongs that had been done to Sephardi Jews in its 1976 resolution calling for the establishment of the Sephardi centre.

"Because of the policy of full integration, the communal and cultural structure of the Oriental Jewish community has crumbled," the resolution read.

"To this has been added material and social inequality... the self-image of Oriental Jew has suffered, prejudice has taken root among school-children, and the sources of the culture being reborn in Israel have been diluted."

"Moreover, lack of historical knowledge of the great communities of the East, insufficient recognition of their cultural achievements, and lack of exploitation of these cultures and tradition to nurture our own all serve to diminish Jewish recognition of common destiny."

THE CENTRE for the Integration of the Heritage of Oriental Jewry was established in 1977, under then-education minister Aharon Yadin, in spite of resistance from many quarters who feared it would usher in a "cultural revolution."

Ironically, Yosha found his efforts to introduce Sephardi culture into schools blocked by Sephardi principals and teachers who, he says, had a

negative self-image based on their own schooling. Many "upper-class" Ashkenazim continue, he says, to consider Sephardi music "primitive," and in many ultra-Orthodox circles, where Yiddish is the spoken language, there remains a ban on marriage to Sephardim.

But Yosha attributes these attitudes to ignorance, which he hopes to overcome with information.

To date, the centre has trained thousands of school teachers in Sephardi culture and history, encouraged new research in the universities' Sephardi studies departments, and developed and introduced new textbooks into the schools.

The old textbooks, says Yosha, portrayed Sephardim in a negative light and have now been removed from the nation's schools.

Unlike most government technocrats, Yosha, a former ambassador to the Ivory Coast and Cyprus, eagerly anticipates the day his job becomes redundant.

"Our success will be the day we close down this office," he says. "I am confident that in another 10 years, there will be no need for us."

The image of the Sephardi Jew was bolstered by Yitzhak Navon's successful presidency, according to Yosha, and academics like Prof. Shimon Shitrit and Dr. Moshe Bar-Asher have dispelled the myth that Sephardim are non-intellectual.

Yosha stresses that his department is not seeking "handouts," but is striving to make it possible for Sephardim to contribute to Israeli society.

"We believe that Sephardim can give and not take," he says. "By developing pride and understanding of the heritage of Oriental Jewry, we improve the fabric of Israeli society."

Research institutions

Misgav Yerushalayim

The Jerusalem Sephardi and Oriental Communities Committee and the World Federation of Sephardi Communities founded this research institute in 1975. Its purpose is researching the cultural heritage of Sephardi and Eastern Jewry from the end of the 15th century until today. Misgav Yerushalayim seeks, in particular, to establish a solid scholarly basis for its research, comparable to the level achieved in other areas of Jewish studies.

Haberman Institute for Literary Research

This institute was founded in 1973 by the Haberman Research Association and the Lod Municipality. Milga, a section of the institute, deals specifically with the literary and cultural heritage of North African and Oriental Jewry.

Yad Vashem

Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, in Jerusalem, is compiling a history of North African Jewish communities which suffered under the Nazi occupation. The project deals with each community from the beginning of European colonial occupation until the Nazi destruction.

Machon Ben-Zvi

The oldest of the institutions, Machon Ben-Zvi, in Jerusalem, is engaged in researching many aspects of life in Oriental Jewish communities. Established in 1947, the institute was later named after Israel's second president, Itzhak Ben-Zvi, a scholar of Oriental Jewish communities.

Oriens Judaicus, its latest project, is a research endeavour of massive proportions involving the publication of every known historical document dealing with Jews in Islamic lands. The collection will comprise 10 volumes.

Each of the above institutions has a library and archives.

Controversial phenomenon

scholar of Kabbalism, considered Ya'akov Abuhazera to be the last of the great Eastern Kabbalists.

Seeking the blessing of the *tzadik* is not confined to North African Jews, explains Bar-Asher, an expert on North African Jewish history. Tens of thousands of Hassidim, for example, also regularly visit their rebbe's courts for the same purpose.

But the quest for a blessing, some scholars maintain, is a non-rational phenomenon, whereby people often bypass medical or psychological succor for their problems. If the problem they have is financial, the historian adds, they often seek out the

tzadik to work a miracle rather than relying on modern vocational guidance.

The mantle of the "Baba-tzadik" passes from father to son—but the saintliness may not.

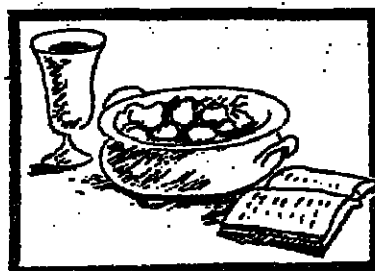
The present incumbent at the Netivot court is Baruch Abuhazera—the Baba Baruch. Though revered by many, Abuhazera, the former deputy mayor of Ashkelon, has a chequered past, including a criminal record.

For some time, certain intellectuals of North African origin have felt uneasy about the latter-day phenomenon of "pilgrimages" to the court of the Baba, according to Bar-Asher. But during the Baba Sali's life their views were muted because of the man's saintly nature.

Now, with Baba Baruch at the Netivot court, observers expect their criticism to become more vocal.

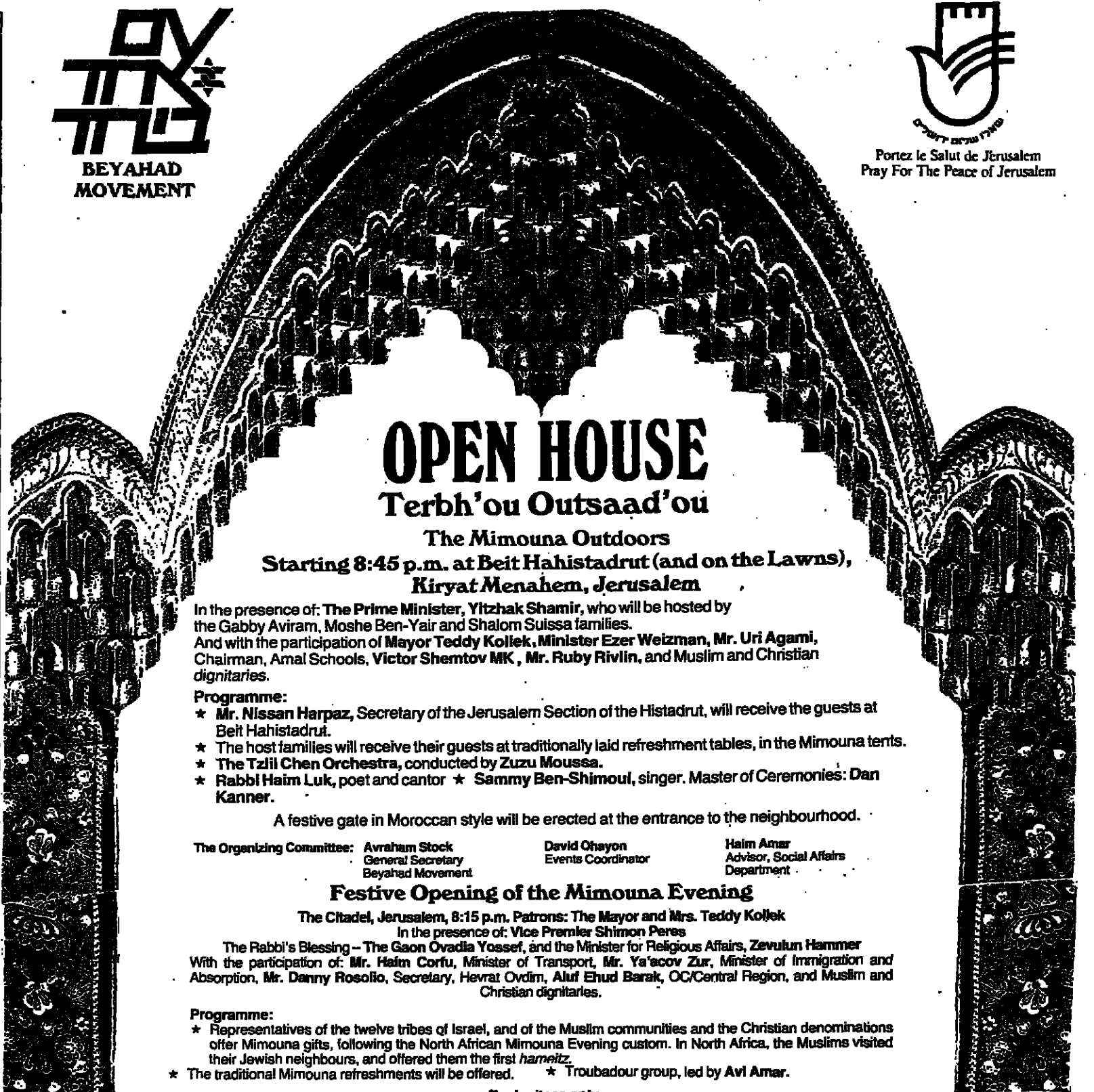
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Mimouna treats



Flat Cake (Moufletta)
A typical first *hametz* dish for Mimouna.
1 kg. flour
50 gm. yeast
3 cups tepid water
1/4 cup oil
butter
honey
pinch of salt
Place flour in large bowl. Make well in flour for water, dissolved yeast, pinch of salt and oil. Make soft dough. Grease a large area of marblestone (next to sink). Make 30-40 little balls and leave on marble for 30 minutes. Cover with towel to prevent drying.
After the balls rise, take a thick-bottomed pan or fire-resistant clay pot and place on low flame. Heat pan/pot well and roll out each ball separately with greased palms on greased marblestone. Roll out each ball into a thin, roundish leaf. Place in cooking utensil without oil and fry one side only.
Place another leaf on the unfried side and continue doing same with others until a sizable pile is obtained.
Place in serving plate and cover to prevent drying. Each guest pulls apart his own *moufletta*.
Fried Raisins (Meruziya)
A Mimouna eve dish.
4-5 cups pitted raisins
1 1/2 cups of sugar
1 cup roasted almonds
1 cup roasted nuts

1/2 cup sugar
100 gm. walnuts or pecans
Dissolve sugar in water. Cook, stirring constantly over a low flame (to prevent burning), until sugar is thick and syrupy. Remove pan from flame and cool slightly.
Beat egg-whites with 1/2 cup sugar until stiff, then add egg-whites in small amounts to cooled syrup. As the syrup hardens, gently put in the almonds.
Transfer to a pretty bowl and garnish with pieces of nuts and roasted almonds.
Coconut Biscuits (Reriba Dilkoko)
For 40-50 biscuits.
6 cups flour
1 1/2 cups coconut
2 cups castor sugar
1 cup oil
2 pkgs. soft margarine
2-3 drops rose water or 3 pkgs. vanilla sugar
1 pkg. baking powder.
Knead all ingredients together until a soft—but not sticky—dough is obtained. Smooth into soft balls the size of plums. Flatten a bit, cut slightly down the middle with a knife.
Place in greased and floured pan and bake at moderate heat for 30 minutes. Crushed almonds can be used instead of coconut. If desired, decorate each biscuit with half an almond.
(From Rivka Levy-Mahd's Moroccan Cooking.)



OPEN HOUSE

Terbh'ou Outsaa'd'ou

The Mimouna Outdoors

Starting 8:45 p.m. at Beit Hahistadrut (and on the Lawns), Kiryat Menahem, Jerusalem

In the presence of: The Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who will be hosted by the Gabby Aviram, Moshe Ben-Yair and Shalom Suliss families. And with the participation of Mayor Teddy Kollek, Minister Ezer Weizman, Mr. Uri Agami, Chairman, Amal Schools, Victor Shemtov MK, Mr. Ruby Rivlin, and Muslim and Christian dignitaries.

Programme:
★ Mr. Nissan Harpaz, Secretary of the Jerusalem Section of the Histadrut, will receive the guests at Beit Hahistadrut.
★ The host families will receive their guests at traditionally laid refreshment tables, in the Mimouna tents.
★ The Tzili Chen Orchestra, conducted by Zuzi Moussa.
★ Rabbi Haim Luk, poet and cantor ★ Sammy Ben-Shimoun, singer. Master of Ceremonies: Dan Kanter.

A festive gate in Moroccan style will be erected at the entrance to the neighbourhood.

The Organizing Committee: Avraham Stock General Secretary Beyahad Movement David Ohayon Events Coordinator Haim Amar Advisor, Social Affairs Department

Festive Opening of the Mimouna Evening

The Citadel, Jerusalem, 8:15 p.m. Patrons: The Mayor and Mrs. Teddy Kollek

In the presence of: Vice Premier Shimon Peres

The Rabbi's Blessing—The Gaon Ovadia Yosef, and the Minister for Religious Affairs, Zevulun Hammer With the participation of: Mr. Haim Corfu, Minister of Transport, Mr. Ya'acov Zur, Minister of Immigration and Absorption, Mr. Danny Rosolio, Secretary, Hevrat Ovdin, Aluf Ehud Barak, OC/Central Region, and Muslim and Christian dignitaries.

Programme:
★ Representatives of the twelve tribes of Israel, and of the Muslim communities and the Christian denominations offer Mimouna gifts, following the North African Mimouna Evening custom. In North Africa, the Muslims visited their Jewish neighbours, and offered them the first *hametz*.
★ The traditional Mimouna refreshments will be offered. ★ Troubadour group, led by Avi Amar.

For invitees only.

Mimouna Evening Hospitality Centre for Tourists and Israelis, from 10:00 p.m.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and the hotel managements, the Jerusalem Hotel Owners Association has arranged hospitality centres at the following hotels:

★ Hilton Hotel ★ Ramada Renaissance Hotel ★ Moriah Hotel
★ Migdal Hakeset Hotel ★ Sheraton Plaza Hotel ★ Laromme Hotel
★ Sonesta Hotel ★ Shalom Hotel

Programme:
★ Traditional refreshment tables. Mint tea and moufletta will be offered.
★ The hotel staff in traditional costumes will welcome guests.
★ Members of the Beyahad Movement and their wives will speak about the Mimouna traditions and North African Jewish culture to the guests, in various languages.

The Rabbi's Blessing

Monday, April 20, Evening of Second Pessah Holyday

ASHKELON: Rabbi Yitzhak Avitan invites guests to his home.
DIMONA: At the Ohel Yitzhak Central Synagogue, the Ashkenazi Synagogue, and the Beit Ephraim Synagogue.
LOD: The Central Synagogue.
MAALEH ADUMIM: The Rav Hanehalim Synagogue.
MAALOT: The Central Synagogue.
KIRYAT ARBA: The Magen Avot Synagogue.
KIRYAT GAT: The Central Synagogue.
RISHON LEZION: Kiryat Callo Synagogue.

Mimouna Evening Hospitality Centres, Mon., April 20, from 8:30 p.m.

Ashdod: At all community centres
Ashkelon: The Shimon Matnas buildings. Givat Zion, Afridar and Ramat Eshtkol.
Beth She'an: Local Council building
Beth Shergah: The youth club.
Beit Yarm: Open house at the Na'amat clubhouse, 63 Gd. Ha'atzma'ut.
Gan Yavneh: Central event at the Gan Habarim public park.
Dimona: Elit Cinema.
Herzliya: Ron Secondary School.
Hadera: "Mimouna Outdoors" in the Neve Yosef neighbourhood.
Tiberias: Tiberias Labour Council building.
Yavneh: At the home of Meir Shitrit MK and wife Ruti, 16 Reh. Hasharon, Yavneh.
Yotvata: Hospitality centre, in cooperation with Kibbutz Yotvata and Kibbutz Yehel.
Jerusalem: (1) Ha'Onaim Movement, 50 Reh. Bar Yona, (2) Hahistadrut building.
Kiryat Menahem: (3) Matnas Morasha, Open House. (4) Shorashim, 23 Reh. Shitrit.
Yotvata: Morasha, Open House.
Among the guests: Vice Premier Shimon Peres; Danny Rosolio MK; Dan Tichon MK; Ariel Weinstein MK; Mr. David Haguel; Minister Ya'acov Zur; Deputy Minister, Avraham Katz-Oz.
Mazkeret Batya: Open house at home of Mr. Rali Alul, Chairman of the Local Council.
Me'ale Ephraim: Open House at the Matnas.
Merhavim Regional Council: At Moshav Sde Zvi, in home of Jacqueline Levi.
Nahariya: Labour Council hall.
Safed: Na'amat Clubhouses—Southern, and C'naan neighbourhoods.
Kiryat Atza: Open House at the Hahistadrut building.
Kiryat Beit: Open House at home of Mayor Dani Jacques.
Kiryat Gat: At Moshav Lakshish, Sd. Ha'atzma'ut and Matnas Yoreh Dei'a, Komemiyut quarter.
Ramat: El-Or Auditorium, central Mimouna evening.
Ramat Hagolan: Open House at Moshav Givat Yosef.
Be'er Sheva: Open House at the Na'amat community centre.
Kiryat Arba: Matnas, in cooperation with Magen Avot synagogue.
Tel Aviv: Open House at Beit Dani: Hativva quarter; Tel Kabir, at Na'amat Clubhouse; Yotvata Gimmel, Na'amat.

Mimouna Celebrations in the Diaspora

The Beyahad Movement has arranged Mimouna celebrations in the diaspora, in cooperation with the Beyahad Fund, the Diaspora Department of the Foreign Ministry, the World Sephardi Federation, and El-Al. These will take place on Mimouna Evening, April 21, and the following day, April 22.

The Mimouna Movement expresses its appreciation to participating organizations and movements, Israeli embassies and consulates, and their staffs for assistance in initiating or expanding the Mimouna celebrations in the diaspora. The idea behind the Mimouna celebrations in the diaspora is to bring diaspora Jewry closer to the traditions of our people, and strengthen their unity.

RABBI'S BLESSING CENTRES

April 21, 8:00 p.m.—midnight

Toronto, Canada: Magen David Synagogue
★ Rabbi Yehiel Ben Iyoun and Rabbi Amram Ashtag
The guests: Mr. Bob Caplan, Member of the Federal Parliament.
Mr. Moshe Cuper, Member of the Ontario Parliament.
Opening remarks: Mr. Leon Uziel, President of the Canadian Sephardi Federation.
Mr. Maurice Ben-Zakar, Chairman of the Beyahad Movement of Toronto.
Montreal, Canada: ★ At the Kol Yehuda Synagogue, and at the home of Armand and Sylvia Moyal.
In the presence of: Mrs. Lucy Pipan, Member of the Ottawa Parliament.
Mrs. Pearl Brubaker, and Mr. Arik Haffeld, Advisors to the Mayor of St. Luke.
Greetings: Rabbi Ya'acov Azulai, Minister of the Kol Yehuda Synagogue, and Rabbi Yehoshua Schindlmann, Minister of the Tiferet Beit David Synagogue.
Traditional refreshments
★ Open house at the home of Lucien Ben-Harosh, President of the Sephardi Federation of Quebec.
With the participation of: Mr. Gerry Weiner, Canadian Minister of Integration.
Mr. Abdel Astum Ben-Jalul, Consul General of Morocco.
Los Angeles, USA: Beit El Synagogue, Hollywood
Mimouna Evening: Rabbi Moshe Azulai, Minister of the Beit El Synagogue.
Traditional Mimouna Evening refreshment tables.
Opening remarks: Mr. Rafi Ohana, Chairman, Beyahad Movement, Los Angeles.
Caracas, Venezuela: Sephardi Great Synagogue.
Programme:
★ Traditional refreshment tables.
★ Vocal renditions, poetry readings.
Opening remarks: Dr. Ya'acov Ben-Harosh, Chairman, Sephardi Community.
London, England: Lauderdale Synagogue—Spanish and Portuguese Community.
Greetings: Rabbi Pinhas Dayan-Toledano, and Rabbi Dr. Avraham Levi.
Opening remarks: Mr. Jack Ohanoun, President, Moroccan Community in England.
★ The Ladies' Committee will prepare moufletta in the hall.
★ Community singing.
Geneva, Switzerland: Hechal Hanes Synagogue, Geneva
Greetings: Rabbi Yisrael Blabla
Mimouna meal
Master of Ceremonies: Dr. Isaac Ben-Gigi, Chairman, Beyahad Movement, Switzerland.

Local Mimouna Celebrations Throughout the Country

Mimouna Day, April 21
Ellat: On the beach.
Ashdod: In the National Park.
Beer-Sheva: Delet Quarter park.
Beth She'an: Gan Hashlosha (Sahneh).
Gan Yavneh: Central Grove.
Dimona: Ben-Gurion Forest.
Hadera: Hadera Forest.
Hazor Haglilit: In the centre of the settlement.
Yavneh: Sanhedrin Garden.
Kfar Sabat: Josephat quarter.
Carmiel: Yigal Alon Park.
Lod: Municipal garden; the Central Mimouna party at the Idit Auditorium.
Migdal Ha'Emek: Ballour Forest.
Ma'alot: Ma'alot Grove.
Nahariya: Gan Arye.
Ness-Ziona: Naveh garden, Reh. Nordau.
Acra: Napoleon Grove.
Afula: Afula Garden.
Petah Tikva: Alul Park.
Safed: Na'amat Clubhouse.
Beth She'an: Municipal park.
Kiryat Atza: Municipal park.
Kiryat Gat: Hanehalim Forest.
Kiryat Menahem: Hahistadrut building, concluding Mimouna Evening.
Katzrin: The centre of Katzrin will become a Mimouna Mall.
Kiryat Yarm: Gan Avraham.
Rishon Lezion: Gan Menashe.
Sderot: Idit Park.
Mimouna Day—Naveh Tirza Prison
Mimouna celebrations for prisoners and wards. With the participation of: Moshe Lubelsky, Na'amat General Secretary; David Maimon—Prisons Commissioner.

Tuesday, April 21, 8:30 p.m. at the Gerard Behar Centre, Jerusalem

"I Sing to Thee, O Jerusalem"

Festive Concluding Activities of the 1987 Mimouna
★ Singer Rabbah Ritz—In a programme of songs about Jerusalem.
★ The Tzofim-Me'arav Group, under the direction of Dr. Yosef Chelment.
★ The Hefetz Group, under the direction of Yisrael Yitzhak Mizrahi.
★ Yisrael Zohar—Virtuoso clarinetist, in a programme of Hassidic melodies.
Tickets, NIS 12, available at the Gerard Behar Centre, Sunday-Thursday, 4:30-7:00 p.m., Tel. 221 136; Kibem, Tel. 223 740, other agencies in town, and the Beyahad Movement office, 3 Reh. Ben Yehuda, 2nd floor, Jerusalem.

This year being the 20th anniversary of unified Jerusalem, the Mimouna celebrations have as their theme: "Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem."

We appeal to everyone to take part in these events. Tens of thousands of families here and abroad who will be observing the "Open Door" mitzvah are asked to invite their friends and neighbours into their homes, with open hearts, without regard for ethnic and religious affiliations. The aim is to increase understanding and bring about a meeting of hearts in the true spirit and tradition of the Mimouna.

Sam Ben-Cherit
Chairman, Beyahad Movement and the Public Committee for the Mimouna Celebrations

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Ya'acobi: Israel faces currency crisis

By BRADLEY BURSTON
BEERSHEBA. — U.S. foreign aid to Israel, already shrinking in real terms due to the decline of the dollar, would have been reduced in any case because of worsening relations between the two countries, Energy Minister Gad Ya'acobi warned on Thursday.

Ya'acobi, until recently a candidate for the post of Israel's ambassador to the U.S., said he now would not consider taking the assignment "even if they came to beg me on all fours." It is absolutely crucial that the next envoy be a man recognized both by the American government and by American Jews as a trustworthy figure of real political and diplomatic authority and not simply as a technocrat filling a vacancy.

Addressing a national conference of chemical engineers at Ben-Gurion University here, Ya'acobi warned that possible cuts in American foreign aid allocations, especially with U.S. elections on the horizon, only worsened already severe threats to Israel's foreign currency picture.

"We have ceased to receive \$750 million from the U.S. in annual special supplementary aid, international oil prices are on the rise, and in the last three months alone, Israel's trade deficit has grown by 73 per cent from the same period last year — a serious, very troubling statistic," Ya'acobi said.

Israel must repay \$3.3 billion in medium and long-term loans this year, Ya'acobi added, estimating the total 1987 rise in the trade deficit as \$1.2b.

If present trends continue, Ya'acobi stressed, Israel's foreign currency situation could face a catastrophic collapse within three or four years.

Ya'acobi cited as especially dangerous the current standstill in per capita gross national product figures. "From 1960 to 1973, the per capita GNP rose by 100 per cent, or over 7.6 per cent annually. By contrast, from 1980 until the present, the rise has been only 0.3 per cent per year," Ya'acobi said.

Book Week

Lots of deals, fewer people

By ANDY COURT
The 13th Jerusalem International Book Fair, which ended Monday, attracted some 30,000 people and resulted in an estimated hundreds of thousands of dollars in book publishing deals, fair organizers said yesterday.

Book Fair chairman Ze'ev Birger said that attendance was down slightly from the 35,000 of two years ago. He attributed the decline to the fair's timing: just before Pessah. But a more important measure of the fair's success was the unpre-

cedented interest that foreign publishers had expressed in coming to the fair to be held in 1989, Birger said.

"I have already sold a whole floor of space for the next fair," he said. Publishers from the U.S., France, and Yugoslavia have asked to significantly increase their exhibition space.

Although it is difficult to estimate the business done at the fair, Birger surmised that "hundreds of thousands" of dollars in deals had been made.

EXECUTIVE CHANGES

Diners club gets new credit chief

MEIR TALMOR is Diners Club's new manager for operations and credit, replacing MEIR MEIRI, who resigned to go into private business. Aged 40, Talmor has a degree in business from Tel Aviv University, with specializations in planning and organization. Before coming to Diners Club, he was with the IDF.

Israel Chemical Ltd.'s Israel Desalination Engineering Ltd. subsidiary has a new managing director. MOTI LEVI, aged 50. He comes from the parent company with more than 20 years experience in planning, building and managing chemical and fertilizer facilities. Among other things, Levi helped found and operate Israel Chemicals' Rotem Fertilizers Ltd. unit.

For the past four years, he has served as assistant managing director of Bitman Engineering Ltd. He has a degree from the Technion.

ELI LEVI, a former manpower officer in the Navy, has been appointed assistant managing director for finance of Yoav Ideas Ltd., a marketing consulting firm. Levi, who has a background in accounting, management and computers, will be principally involved in Yoav's "Meal



Israel Chemical's Moti Levi (Fuchs)

for Two" club, upgrading services to members.

The Meal for Two club allows couples to eat at select restaurants and see shows for the price of one.

UDI KOLOGNY has been appointed director of operations for Unidress UGS Ltd., a maker of uniforms for the hotel and hospital industries. Kologny, age 32, is a Technion graduate in industry and management. He helped set up Intel Israel Ltd. and served as a senior executive in the company before coming to Unidress.

In his new post, Kologny will be responsible for production and inventory.

MIDDLE EAST ECONOMY

Japan rides out region's slump

JAPANESE business is digging in throughout the Middle East at a time when recession has prompted many American and European competitors to pull out. Japan is the region's leading trade partner, exporting just about everything from petrochemical plants to compact cameras. But its exports to the region fell 19.5 per cent last year to \$9.8 billion as the soaring yen compounded business problems in the Middle East, triggered by the oil price slump.

As trade declined, Japanese banks shifted the emphasis of business towards services and investment banking, while trading houses evolved a new strategy to cope with the strong yen. The yen has risen some 40 per cent against the dollar since late 1985, pricing many key exports out of the Middle East.

But it is hard to miss the Japanese presence in the region from Nissan and Toyota pickup trucks, which dominate many roads, to Japanese archaeologists using electromagnetic scanners to investigate the secrets of Egypt's pyramids.

In Bahrain, teachers from Tokyo run a special Japanese school. An ambassador is to be appointed, raising the embassy's status and reflecting of the general move to increase Tokyo's diplomatic representation in the Middle East.

Japanese businessmen in the region say the decision of some non-Japanese banks to pull out — espe-

cially from the offshore-banking centre in Bahrain — could be short-sighted.

"The Japanese didn't have a very happy year in 1986, and some feel 1987 and even 1988 will not be very rosy in the Middle East," says Shigeru Makishima, Bank of Tokyo's general manager in Bahrain. "But because of the strategic importance of the region we will not close... we are here to stay."

Last year's crude oil price slump depressed Middle East economies, forcing some foreign banks in Bahrain to retrench or leave. The latest to quit the island is Britain's Lloyds Bank.

British and American bankers seem to look at the short-term... as soon as the business goes they cut and run," says one Japanese banker.

Of about 150 international financial institutions operating in Bahrain, 25 are Japanese banks or securities firms. The latest arrival, the securities company Okasan International (Middle East), is backed partly by Arab capital.

Trading firms have made the biggest change in business strategy to counter the strong yen and slackening demand for Japanese goods in the region.

A Mitsui and Co. official says trading houses are now seeking ways to sell Latin American and Eastern Bloc goods to the Middle East.

where current exchange rates pose fewer problems for trade. Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates remain relatively buoyant in the Gulf region, and some trading houses are relocating staff in these centres and Turkey, away from Saudi Arabia, one of the countries hardest hit by lower oil revenues.

In Kuwait only a handful of the 120 Japanese companies have closed, preferring to pare back staffing levels instead.

"Japanese companies don't like to close offices. In the 1980s oil prices will be higher and there will be a lot more money meaning a lot more business," one Japanese businessman in Kuwait predicts. "We would like to keep a good relationship."

There are also signs that Japanese firms are ready to step in when trading links with other nations founder.

Syria is an example, after relations with Britain and West Germany were soured over Damascus's involvement in terrorist attacks in Europe, particularly the attempted bombing of an EL AL jetliner leaving London.

One Japanese diplomat in Damascus says: "With West Germany and perhaps other members of the European Community withholding aid to Syria, Japan feels it's the right time to step in as a substitute." (Reuters)

'Big Bang' competition thins out London broker ranks

LONDON (AP). — The dreaded "big bang" shakeout has started in earnest, and the City, London's financial district, is feeling the heat.

Several investment firms, stung by the surprisingly intense competition in Britain's newly deregulated financial markets, have retreated from making markets in stocks. Some have deposited top executives or admitted suffering losses from their brokerage activities. An upheaval had been expected following big bang, the bulk of which took place October 27, but the City has been shocked by how quickly it started and how big it already is.

"In a way, the sentiment is slightly easier anticipation to see who's going to be next," says Patrick Frazer, an analyst who follows banking for the investment firm Alexanders Laing and Cruickshank.

The first surprise was the announcement on March 13 by Midland Bank that its Greenwell Montagu Securities unit would shut its

unprofitable market-making operations in British stocks. That was one of the very activities brokerage firms had sought permission to enter under big bang. Market-making previously was restricted to a separate group of firms, known as jobbers.

Market-makers trade with investors for the market-makers' own accounts. They must buy or sell shares during trading hours and at prices that are freely disseminated. The deregulation also abolished minimum commissions, allowed banks to enter the securities business and permitted foreign firms to join the London Stock Exchange.

The exchange also installed a computer system that enabled traders to deal in shares off the exchange's floor.

The post-big bang era has also been marked by insider trading scandals. They have involved the huge brewer Guinness PLC, the investment banking firm Morgan Grenfell Group PLC and at least one government employee in the Department of Trade and Industry.

The piecemeal revelations of alleged stock manipulation and illegal profiting on confidential information have raised fears that the scan-

dal may go farther than is already known.

Midland, one of Britain's largest banks, withdrew from market-making after losses of an estimated \$9.6 million in the five months since big bang. The market "has become more competitive than presumed last October," Greenwell Montague said.

Its departure left 31 major market makers, the exchange said. There were 17 before big bang.

Also in March, Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the investment arm of Barclays Bank, and Robert Fleming Holdings Ltd., and L.Messel and Co., a unit of Shearson Lehman Brothers Holdings PLC, cut back on their market-making activities.

"We're a little surprised that it has happened early," says Peter Meinertzhagen, head of equities for Hoare, Govett Ltd., "because trading has remained at a very high level and the markets have been buoyant."

Meinertzhagen adds: "I'm sure when we have more difficult markets... there may be more problems."

The competition is hitting other areas too.

"It isn't only market makers, it's brokers too. Some brokers are really quite worried about what's going on," says Frazer. "But some are relatively confident. It depends on who you talk to."

Dealers in gilts — British government bonds — haven't gone unscathed. "Certainly there have been some pretty bad moments in gilts," Frazer says.

Obviously, what these firms want to do is make money, and not all are succeeding. Start-up costs have been high and, although trading volume is up, commissions have fallen sharply.

Morgan Grenfell Group PLC announced on March 18 that its overall profit in the second half of 1986 fell 5.3 per cent from a year ago because of securities losses. It said it had a loss of \$24m. on its British equities business.

The Financial Times recently estimated that it cost Britain's four major banks, National Westminster Bank, Lloyds Bank, Barclays and Midland, about \$320m. to enter the securities business. However, the banks consider the money well spent for the future, the newspaper said.

In the first post-big bang executive shuffle, both the chairman and chief

executive officer of Kleinwort Greaveson Securities Ltd. were ousted from their posts earlier this month. Although they are staying on with Kleinwort, they were replaced with younger men.

Chase Manhattan Bank, meanwhile, offered early retirement to a number of people over the age of 50 in its Chase Manhattan Securities unit. The company wouldn't say how many people were involved.

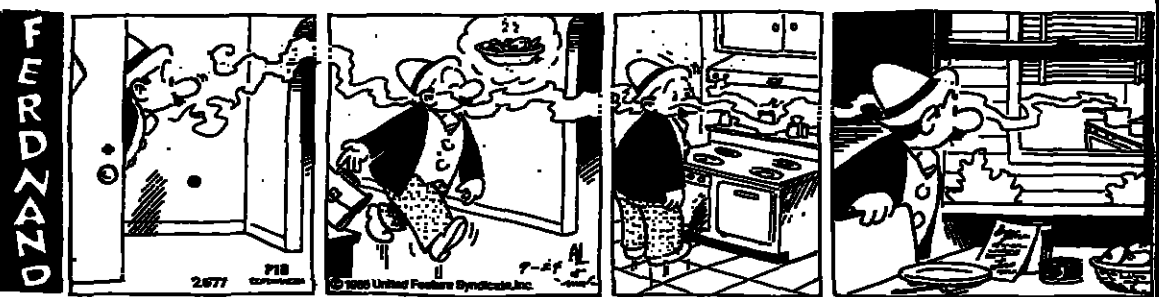
Messel, the Shearson unit, also has let three salespeople go, saying the move was "performance-related."

The intensity of the competition is manifesting itself in other ways.

The New York Stock Exchange announced several weeks ago that it was prohibiting its members from making markets in London in some 200 shares that are listed on both exchanges during the hours that the New York exchange is open. The Big Board, which subsequently backed off, cited the London exchange's plans to shut its trading floor.

The floor is being closed next year because most dealing now is done over the telephone and through computers in dealers' trading rooms.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES April 18, 1987		
COUNTRY	CURRENCY	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
CURRENCY BASKET		1,6813
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1,8011
GERMANY	MARK	0,8837
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	2,6122
FRANCE	FRANCK	0,2656
JAPAN	YEN	1,1208
HOLLAND	FLORIN	0,7856
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	1,0735
SWEDEN	KRONA	0,2525
NORWAY	KRONE	0,2280
DENMARK	KRONE	0,2237
FINLAND	MARK	0,3828
CANADA	DOLLAR	1,2134
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1,1432
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	0,8014
BELGIUM	FRANCK	0,4264
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	1,2581
ITALY	LIRA	1,2392
JORDAN	DINAR	4,6272
EGYPT	POUND	0,7845



CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Pupil being punished for a glaring mistake? (6)
 - Frank ceased being funny when father came in (8)
 - Danced and swam (6)
 - Secret American resort (2,6)
 - Go on green? (4)
 - It's a decorative edging, one gathers (5)
 - Standing orders for printers (4)
 - Box feet (6,2,4)
 - Can be trained to become a bride (7-5)
 - Value mid-afternoon tea-break (4)
 - Potential enemy country (5)
- DOWN**
- Two music-makers dance (8)
 - A weather-beaten bird (8)
 - We take turn and turn about on the vessel (4)
 - Not thinking of getting married? (6-6)
 - Ah! A sailor who went after Moby Dick (4)
 - Chap found walking along the coast (4)
 - Risk a wet form of sport? (5-3)
 - Story book is a gift (6)
 - Evergreen female duo (8)
 - Strays around in the woods? (6)
 - A note sent out by representatives (6)
 - Performs a new ascent (6)
 - Playwright adapts learned works (6,6)
 - A column seen in flight (5)
 - Haydn composition made available (5)
 - Hope for the lost and sick (8)
 - It will contain a fire (8)
 - Rising payment for the artist (6)
 - Says they may follow United (6)
 - It takes a lot of beating (4)
 - Flag with a tale of heroism (4)

Friday's Solutions

COLOURBLIND
A O N I N R
D I R E C T S R A C K I N G
A M K O E O
R U I N S U N I V E R S A L
K N N E U D
C R E A T E D S T E P L E
L I I N N
A C C E N T S R A T R A C E
S L O C E S A
S T A M P S O U T S W I N G
E R E U R P N L
S P I N N E R A I R L I N E
O E G A N
N E R V E C E N T R E

QUICK SOLUTION
Across: 1. Purple Heart; 7. Back; 8. Gambols; 10. Roots; 11. Tossabout; 12. Ejector; 14. Drivers; 15. Secures; 18. Sinatra; 20. Parloquin; 21. Spain; 22. Pour out; 23. Partner; 24. Eiffel Tower.
Down: 1. Picture; 2. Raids; 3. Lighter; 4. Hazard; 5. Admission; 6. Twosome; 7. Barber's shop; 9. Silas Marner; 13. Turned off; 16. Carouse; 17. Scuttle; 18. Sunspot; 19. Trainer; 21. Straw.

QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Reason
 - Quarries
 - Propose
 - Abide
 - Pungent
 - Corrected
 - Whirlpool
 - Steeple
 - Barter
 - Pain
 - Wast
 - Oath
 - Play
 - Sordid
 - Scatter
 - Begin
- DOWN**
- Keen
 - Slim
 - Crest
 - Conceded
 - Composition
 - Horse
 - Evade
 - Expensive
 - Spicy
 - Relate
 - At away
 - End
 - Prompt
 - Angry
 - Monarch

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Only record consoles Bnei Yehuda

By PAUL KOHN
TEL AVIV. — Bnei Yehuda's challenge for the National League championship floundered yesterday as Maccabi Tel Aviv held on for a 1-1 draw before 10,000 at the Bloomfield Stadium and Betar Jerusalem won in Kfar Sava. It will be only minor consolation to the Hatikva Quarter fans and players that they can claim to have gone a record 25 league games without defeat.

Betar extended their lead at the top of the table to nine points, re-

A 1-1 draw was also the result of the early game at Bloomfield between Hapoel Tel Aviv and Maccabi Haifa. As so often this season, Hapoel had more of the play by far, but failed to translate their territorial advantage and pretty football into goals.

Gil Landau and Yehuda Amara flanked splendid scoring chances and found Avi Ran in top form in the Haifa goal. He produced a superb save from Amara in the fifth minute, but Eli Cohen's shot in the 44th minute put Hapoel ahead.

Maccabi Haifa produced their fine concerted attack in the 60-minute and that resulted

The great Giora Spiegel returns to Maccabi Tel Aviv next season, replacing Shimon Shenhar as manager of the club he inspired as a player nearly two decades ago.

The Maccabi Tel Aviv board chose Spiegel for the job by a 3-2 vote, with club chairman Eldad Buxshan casting the deciding vote. Nissim Bachar, now with Hapoel Kfar Sava, had earlier been the hot tip to take over at Maccabi next season.

Spiegel has been manager of Hapoel Petah Tikva for the past four years.

peating their previous wins over Hapoel Kfar Sava this season to emerge 3-2 winners. All five goals were scored in the second half (see Match Report).

Moshe Eisenberg, Bnei Yehuda's international striker, shot them into the lead in the 28th minute after Bonnie Ginsburg in the Maccabi goal punched out his first effort. David Azulai put Maccabi level from the penalty spot in the 39th minute after Ya'acov Segal tripped Eli Dricks, one of six penalties awarded in matches yesterday, five of which were turned into goals.

The tall Dricks was a constant thorn in the side of the Bnei Yehuda defense, and swept up Cohen also had a fine game, but it was Bnei Yehuda's David Gurevich who went closest to breaking the deadlock when his header hit the post in the 66th minute.

MATCH REPORT: Hap. Kfar Sava 2, Bet J'lem 3

Lightning strikes twice

By MIKE SCHWARTZ

Betar Jerusalem defied the laws of probability yesterday by proving that it is in fact possible for lightning to strike twice in the same place. After knocking Hapoel Kfar Sava out of the State Cup earlier in the week, Betar exploded for three second-half goals to beat the Sharon team again, 3-2.

A swirling wind whipping across the pitch confounded both teams in the first half. Betar's Ya'acov Schwartz and Uri Malmilian failed repeatedly to provide Eli Ohana and Gary Vandermolen with long, running through-balls.

Malmilian uncharacteristically wasted Betar's first two corner-kicks by failing to make allowance for the wind, which carried the ball over the heads of all the players and directly into touch.

Kfar Sava found their solution to the situation by keeping the ball on the ground and concentrating their attack through Eitan Ravivo and Eli Yanni on the left flank where Meir Kadosh was filling in for the injured Betar defender Avi Cohen. This tactic almost bore fruit just before

the half-time whistle when Ravivo set up Yanni with only goal keeper Yossi Mizrahi to beat. But Yanni was unable to keep his head, and blasted the ball well over the cross-bar.

The second half belonged to Betar's brilliant centre-forward Ohana. For weeks now, Ohana has been struggling to recapture the scintillating form which he had displayed at the start of the season. His hard work has helped him to improve his overall team game and has reinforced his confidence as a goal scorer.

In the 51st minute Betar launched an attack down the right-hand touch line. Vandermolen succeeded in passing his marker Gidon Simon, and floated a free kick into the penalty area. Ohana, who had taken up position on the left side of the penalty area, sailed in the air to meet the ball and controlled a perfect header past Adi Shamir into the goal.

Just five minutes later, Ohana received the ball from Malmilian in a pocket of space, 40 metres from the Kfar Sava goal. Showing true vision, he ran towards the left side of the penalty area, drawing three defenders towards him. He then flicked a side cross to Sammy Malka who rolled the ball past the advancing keeper into the net.

But Kfar Sava are made of stern stuff. Ravivo rose up in the 71st

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
Hapoel P. Tikva	(81) Mac. Yavne	(0)0							
Nir Lod, 87(pen)	0:0 Mac. P. Tikva	(1)1							
Mac. Netanya	0:0 Mac. P. Tikva	(1)1							
Mac. Tel Aviv	(1)1 Bnei Yehuda	(1)1							
David Azulai, 39(pen)	Eisenberg, 28								
Hap. Tel Aviv	(1)1 Mac. Haifa	(0)1							
Eli Cohen, 44	Osmo, 62								
Hap. Kfar Sava	(0)2 Betar J'lem	(0)3							
Ravivo, 71	Ohana, 51								
Maimoni, 87	Malka, 55								
Hap. Beersheba	(0)2 Malmilian, 85	(0)0							
Azzan, 63	Malmilian, 85								
Yuraf Ohana, 90(pen)	(1)1 Bet. Tel Aviv	(1)1							
Amiga, 23(pen)	David Lavi, 4(pen)								
Hap. Lod	(1)3 Bet. Netanya	(0)0							
Forzi, 3									
Raf. Shmuel, 51									
Ban Maimon, 89									

STANDINGS After 25 rounds									
1. Bet J'lem	16	8	1	52	25	56			
2. Bnei Yehuda	10	14	1	32	17	47			
3. Mac. TA	10	10	1	37	19	41			
4. Kfar Sava	10	8	7	31	27	38			
5. Mac. PT	10	7	7	24	18	38			
6. Hap. Lod	9	10	6	26	15	37			
7. Mac. Netanya	10	7	8	27	29	37			
8. Hap. PT	9	9	7	27	20	36			
9. Shimon	7	10	8	27	23	31			
10. Mac. Haifa	7	9	8	27	23	31			
11. Beersheba	6	11	8	13	15	29			
12. Hap. TA	6	13	7	18	18	38			
13. Bet TA	5	11	9	26	34	36			
14. Yavne	4	9	12	21	31	51			
15. Jaffa	3	8	13	17	38	19			
16. Bet Netanya	1	2	13	11	78	7			

Pas de deux with ball: Maccabi Tel Aviv's Eli Dricks (left) and Bnei Yehuda's Moshe Alu engage in a smart display at Bloomfield yesterday afternoon.

(Hanoach Guttmann)

minute between three defenders and the marauding Mizrahi to bravely head Tamir Ben Haim's cross into the net.

Betar seemed content to guard their lead, and pulled off Vandermolen for defender Ofer Shmueli in the 63rd minute.

Ohana, however, still had a stroke of brilliance left to contribute. In the 85th minute, Moshe Ben Harush hammered a long clear from

DIVISION ONE									
Aston Villa 0, Everton 1									
Leicester 2, West Ham 0									
Liverpool 3, Notts Forest 0									
Luton 2, Coventry 0									
Man City 1, Watford 0									
Newcastle 2, Man United 1									
Norwich 1, Sheffield W 0									
QPR 1, Chelsea 1									
Southampton 3, Oxford 0									
Tottenham 1, Charlton 0									
Wimbledon 1, Arsenal 2									

DIVISION TWO									
Barnley 1, Hull 1									
Bradford 3, Sunderland 2									
Crystal Pal 1, West Brom 1									
Grimsby 0, Huddersfield 1									
Leeds 3, Ipswich 2									
Millwall 3, Brighton 1									
Plymouth 0, Birmingham 0									
Reading 2, Portsmouth 2									
Sheff Utd 2, Oldham 0									
Shrewsbury 4, Stoke 1									

SCOTTISH PREMIER									
Celtic 1, Dundee United 1									
Clydebank 0, Rangers 3									
Dundee 4, Motherwell 1									
Hamilton 0, Falkirk 1									
Hearts 1, Aberdeen 1									
St. Mirren 1, Hibernian 1									
Rangers	41	26	9	6	80	77	61		
Celtic	41	26	9	7	57	27	53		
Aberdeen	39	21	11	7	59	31	53		
Hearts	40	20	13	7	61	36	53		

BRITISH SOCCER

Everton show first signs of title nerves

LONDON (Reuters). — Everton displayed the first signs of championship nerves when they were fortunate to scrape a one-goal win in a tense First Division encounter at Aston Villa yesterday.

Villa, under serious threat of relegation, looked marginally the better of two understandingly edgy sides until Irishman Kevin Sheedy, the inspiration behind Everton's success this season, snatched the only goal after 53 minutes.

Sheedy's winner — a crisply struck shot with his renowned left foot — kept Everton three points clear of the other half of Merseyside's great double act, Liverpool, who bounced back to form by beating Notts Forest 3-0 at home.

Though Everton have the cushion of a game in hand, next Saturday's engagement with their neighbours at Anfield will undoubtedly go a long way in deciding the eventual outcome of the title.

Everton, bidding to land the championship

for the second time in three seasons — Liverpool have won it eight times in the past 11 years — found Villa in defiant mood and they were relieved to survive the first half with their goal intact.

But Villa have been dogged by bad luck this season and, despite their admirable efforts, the goalkeepers and when Everton striker Wayne Clarke headed down a cross from the right and Sheedy volleyed home in spectacular fashion from 18m.

While Everton were struggling, Liverpool were showing the indifferent form which had seen them slide to four successive defeats, including a 2-1 loss against Arsenal in the league cup final.

A superb individual effort by player-manager Kenny Dalglish after 34 minutes sealed their nerve against Forest and Liverpool duly ran out comfortable winners.

Third-placed Spurs, the only side with a realistic chance of preventing the championship going to Merseyside for the 10th time in 12 years, maintained their challenge with a hard-fought 1-0 win over visiting Charlton.

With an F.A. Cup final date with Coventry at Wembley next month dominating their thoughts, Tottenham are a distant also-ran behind Everton and, even with a game in hand, they may now be alone in imagining they can complete the League and Cup double.

The Doctor — departure of a revolutionary

By CHARLES COOPER

Special to The Jerusalem Post
PHILADELPHIA. — One hundred years from now, when basketball fans dust off NBA films from the 1970's and 1980's, highlights from the career of one Julius Winfield Erving are sure to ignite a scientific controversy.

Erving, a layman simply referred to by 20th century mortals as "The Doctor," has made a career playing basketball while ignoring Newton's laws of gravity. "The man has all the moves that ever were, that ever could be," says Michael Jordan, the dynamic Chicago Bulls guard.

Hyperbole? Hardly. If anything, Jordan's praise is a pale description. How much Erving has meant to the game will become apparent next year when he is no longer around.

At the end of this season, the Philadelphia 76ers forward retires after 16 years befuddling opponents and delighting crowds.

Statistics don't do full justice to the NBA's resident extra-terrestrial. Still they are formidable — a lifetime 22 point per game average and heading his clubs to three league championships.

In 1980 a panel of coaches named Erving to the NBA's 35th anniversary All-Time team.

The soaring dunks and the swooping drives that Erving popularized were as revolutionary as they were electrifying.

Even though he has lost a couple of steps, at 37, Erving has been Philadelphia's second top scorer this season. Always the team player, he has agreed to move from forward to guard in order to make room for younger frontcourt players on the team.

"That's Doc," observes Washington Bullets coach, Kevin Loughery, who coached Erving when he played for the then New York Nets. "As great as he is, he is that unselfish. A player of his stature could easily have told his coach to take a running jump. With all the prima donnas around, he's a rare jewel."

One barometer of that stature is the respect Erving commands around the league.

At this year's All-Star game, in which Erving scored 22 points and had five assists, the biggest applause from both fans and players was reserved for "The Doctor." "If there's one player who symbolizes the game, it's Doc," said Erving's rival, Larry Bird of the Boston Celtics.

Off court, Erving takes an active part in the NBA's anti-drug campaign. "It's important to present a role model that young people can emulate," says Erving, one of the few players with "crossover" appeal to both blacks and whites.

Erving left the University of Mas-

sachusetts after his junior year and joined the now defunct Virginia Squires of the American Basketball Association in 1971. At 1.95m, and toothpick thin 90 kgs., Erving was hardly an impressive sight.

Until he walked onto the court.

"It was just incredible watching him those first days," recalled former Squires coach, Al Bianchi. "No one knew what this guy was capable of and he was flying through the air like Superman."

The word soon found out about Erving, who finished the season with a 27.3 average. But Virginia, like most ABA franchises, was in bad financial shape. At the end of Erving's second season, the Squires sold him to the New York franchise.

With Erving shooing New York to two championships in the next three years, the ABA — until then considered a rag-tag league — won widespread legitimacy. All the media attention surrounding the Nets and Erving eventually paved the way for the ABA's merger with the NBA in July 1976.

But before the next season began, New York, making the worst deal since the Indians sold Manhattan, sold Erving to the 76ers for cash.

Since then, Erving has been an 11-time All-Star and was named MVP of the 1981 season. "It has been a very rich, satisfying career," Erving said with characteristic understatement. But when the curtain rings down after this season, the rest of us will be all the poorer.



MAN WITH THE MOVES. — Philadelphia's retiring legend Julius Erving, in his last regular-season home game, scores two of his 38 points during the 76ers loss to Indiana on Friday. (Reuters telephoto)

TENNIS

Edberg's turn to face giant-killer

TOKYO (APF). — Australian Open champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden, chasing his fourth title this year, came from a set down yesterday to beat veteran left-hander Andres Gomez of Ecuador 4-6, 7-6, (7-4), 6-2 to reach the men's singles final of the \$605,000 Japan Open.

Today's final the 21-year-old Swede, seeded second here and ranked third in the world, will meet David Pate of the U.S., who topped world number one and top-seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the third round.

Pate, ranked 42nd in the world, beat compatriot and regular doubles partner Scott Davis 7-6, 6-1 in the other semi-final yesterday on the hardcourts of the newly built Ariake Coliseum.

Pate and Davis are both former winners. In 1984 and 1985 respectively before the tournament was upgraded this year with prize money more than trebled.

That was 21-year-old Pate's only career win, though he was losing finalist to fellow American Tim Mayotte in the Chicago indoor event two weeks ago.

In the women's singles final yesterday, 17-year-old Bulgarian student Katerina Maleeva won her first title in two years when she beat the unseeded 22-year-old Barbara Gerten of the U.S. 6-2, 6-3.

BASEBALL

'Winning can be contagious'

NEW YORK (AP). — Milwaukee are still major-league baseball's only unbeaten team — and the Brewer's fans couldn't be happier.

Milwaukee ran their season-opening victory streak to 10 on Friday night with 10-2 victory over the Texas Rangers in front of a hometown crowd of 41,548.

"It's unbelievable, that's all I can say," said designated-hitter Cecil Cooper, who drove in the game-winning run in the sixth inning. "That's the way winning is, it can be contagious."

The fans certainly have caught on, and the players are loving every second of it.

"On the flight home (from Baltimore), we were guessing how many fans would turn out tonight," third baseman Paul Molitor said. "We figured 18,000 to 20,000. The reception we got when we came out on the field really meant a lot. This shows that the fans are hungry for a winning team."

The Brewers' winning streak hit nine on Wednesday when Jan Nieves threw the first no-hitter in the franchise's history. Ted Higuera gave an outstanding pitching effort to make it 10 straight, throwing a five-hitter with two outs.

Texas are leading the other direction — the Rangers dropped their seventh straight and are now 1-8.

In other American League games, Toronto beat Boston 10-5, Detroit defeated Chicago 3-1, Baltimore downed Cleveland 4-1, Oakland edged Minnesota 2-1 and Seattle beat Oakland 4-2. Kansas City and New York were postponed by rain.

Thursday's games: Cleveland at Baltimore, PPD, 8 p.m.; Toronto at Boston, 7 p.m.; Seattle at Oakland, 5 p.m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Kurt Stillwell will not reach the home run totals of Mike Schmidt or

COMMENT

Amos — a question of loyalty

A month ago Amos Mansdorf was the toast of Israel. Justly so, as he spearheaded the remarkable victory over Czechoslovakia in the Davis Cup.

Now he is being criticized by local tennis organizers for declining to defend his title in the Jerusalem ATP tournament which is under way at the capital's Israel Tennis Centre courts. Deservedly so.

True, the Jerusalem tournament is minor compared to the Grand Prix events where Amos has become a major participant. For a player who has risen to within the top 30 ranked players in the world, the 30 computer points and \$5,000 top prize are indeed small beer.

Mansdorf claims he is too weary from several weeks of intensive Davis Cup and Grand Prix tennis to participate in a minor tournament at home. Admittedly, the physical and psychological demands of the circuit are very great; top players like Bjorn Borg, John McEnroe and Mats Wilander often felt compelled to take long rests.

But Mansdorf should have planned his itinerary better and budgeted time

THE JERUSALEM POST

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POB 20126 (61201) Telephone 294222, 288231-6 (six lines) Fax 203528. HAIFA 16 Rehov
Nardau, Hader Hacarnel, POB 4810 (31047) Telephone 645444 Fax 645446. Published
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Between hammer and anvil

TODAY the settlers of Alfei Menashe will mark the end of the shiva - the week of mourning since the cruel and senseless murder of Ofra Moses by a Palestinian terrorist. The petrol bomb which killed her also maimed the father and children of the Moses family.

It was this tragic incident which set off another vicious circle of violence in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip that continues to take its toll. Mass arrests among Palestinian activists in the Israel-held territories and threats of deportation have failed so far to ease the tension.

A number of leading Palestinian activists who are known to be PLO supporters have professed that the young man who threw the petrol bomb near Kalkilya was not sent by them and had nothing to do with them. They stopped short, however, from openly condemning this brutal terrorist act when meeting on Friday with Peace Now activists in an attempt to issue a joint call for ending the latest round of violence.

They were mainly concerned with the closure of universities in the West Bank which had become a hotbed of PLO protest activities and with collective punishment by the military authorities, termed by them as "iron fist" policy.

It seems irrelevant whether last week's violent demonstrations by Palestinian students and activists were meant to coincide with the meeting of the Palestinian National Council in Algeria tomorrow, or whether they were caused by the rampage of Jewish settlers in Kalkilya that followed the killing of Ofra Moses. If indeed there are voices of reason among Palestinian leaders in the territories, this is the time that they must be heard - clearly and loudly.

Senseless acts of terrorism by Palestinians which only help pour fuel into the fire of Jewish nationalist extremists must be condemned openly, lest the vicious circle of violence will go on taking its toll.

The mourning gathering today in memory of another innocent terror victim is likely to give vent to more inciting rhetoric by the leaders of the settlers movement, the kind of which we have been exposed to throughout the entire week. Their wrath is directed chiefly against Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the IDF. They claim that the army fails to provide them with adequate protection, forcing them to set up their own armed road patrols, thus taking the law into their own hands.

It is exactly the same argument that was used several years ago by the Jewish terrorist underground in defence of their attacks on Arab mayors and students at the Islamic college in Hebron.

On Friday, the chairman of the Alfei Menashe council declared openly that he is, in fact, setting up such armed road patrols. His initiative is apparently being followed by other settlements in open defiance of an unequivocal statement by O/C Central Command Aluf Ehud Barak.

Despite repeated acts of violence by Jewish settlers during the past week, no arrests were made so far and the perpetrators have gone unpunished. Mr. Rabin said the other day that there are more troops deployed in the West Bank than on Israel's entire northern border. Some of these troops are also involved in confrontation with the settlers.

The IDF is indeed caught between hammer and anvil, having to police between Palestinian terrorists and rebellious Jewish settlers. A most ungrateful task indeed. But if violence is to be stopped by show of force, it must be stopped on both sides, lest the situation will totally get out of hand.

HIZBULLAH

(Continued from Page One)

It was also the first time the Hizbullah has directly attacked IDF forces. In the past they have concentrated on strongholds manned by SLA troops.

The targets of yesterday's attacks are in the central sector of the security zone, which has been the scene of several incidents recently.

Two IDF soldiers were killed in a carefully laid Hizbullah ambush in the region a week ago. The SLA positions near Kantara have also been subjected to occasional mortar bombardments, including a shelling attack a month ago in which three IDF soldiers were slightly wounded.

The bulk of the incidents were reportedly the work of Hizbullah, which has been beefing up its forces in the region with the assistance of Iranian Army "advisers."

Residents of South Lebanon have reported that some Iranians have participated in attacks alongside the Hizbullah gunmen.

Yesterday's success by the IDF and the SLA is seen by defence experts as a major blow to the terrorists.

Yesterday's deaths brought the toll of gunmen killed inside the security zone to 70 since January, and the figure may actually be higher.

Nevertheless, O/C Northern Command Yossi Peled, who visited

the scene of the battle along with outgoing Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy, said the defeat inflicted on the terrorists should not be blown out of proportions.

Peled, who took charge of the pursuit-and-search operations, said there was also no need for panic in the event of occasional casualties and setbacks. He noted the army had anticipated an upsurge of terrorist activity and increased pressure on the security zone. Yesterday's attacks and recent Katyusha shelling inside the zone and across the Israeli border indicated that their assumptions had been correct.

Peled said they expected the increased activity to continue in the coming months. But both the IDF and the SLA were equipped to deal with any eventuality and ensure the continued security of Israel's northern settlements, he stressed.

As the mopping-up operations continued yesterday, residents of South Lebanon expressed concern about possible retaliatory action.

The Hizbullah apparently can move forces fairly freely from north to south, and is receiving some cooperation from local Shi'ites, although the majority oppose the intrusion.

In another incident yesterday a woman resident of the south Lebanese Christian township of Marjayoun was killed and five others were wounded in a Katyusha attack.

SHIN BET

(Continued from Page One)

The Nafsu case has been linked with the April 12, 1984, Bus No. 300 hijacking and ensuing cover-up of the killing of two terrorists. Ex-Shin Bet executive Yossi Glinosar and other Shin Bet executives pardoned for their part in the affair were also involved in the Nafsu investigation.

Senior political and legal sources reacted angrily last night to the Shin Bet assertions that the Nafsu case exemplified the general working procedures of the Shin Bet.

Senior legal sources told The Jerusalem Post that the Shin Bet is "on a suicide course." The sources said that the Nafsu file had been "problematic" from the start.

The sources added that the Shin Bet's investigation procedures had been amended in recent years because of criticism by the courts. They added that the Shin Bet is "digging its own grave" by claiming that the Nafsu case is the rule, and not the exception, thus creating an opening for hundreds of other security prisoners who habitually claim that they were framed.

Shin Bet officials counter by claim-

ing that the courts and the state attorneys have for years participated in a "conspiracy of silence" concerning their techniques.

MK Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement), a member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, said last night that the Shin Bet is "panicking" and trying to intimidate the public.

Other MKs on the committee voiced concern last night that the public scrutiny of the Shin Bet is causing immense damage, and that internal power struggles in the organization are surfacing slowly.

Sources familiar with the Shin Bet also criticized the fact that some officials pardoned or implicated in that affair have since been promoted. The senior executives who "blew the whistle" on the bus affair have left the service.

Itm reported yesterday that in 1982 Nafsu petitioned the High Court of Justice to reveal internal Shin Bet transcripts concerning his investigation. The court rejected his petition, saying that such transcripts did not constitute "investigative material," which by law must be revealed to an accused in a criminal trial.

Put down the intellectual hand-grenades and let the historians step forward

RECENTLY a few dozen Israeli and Palestinian intellectuals gathered at Tufts University near Boston to discuss the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the Arab-Israeli conflict in general.

Ten years ago, such an encounter would have been newsworthy in itself. Now, with dialogues no longer a novelty but the so-called Middle East peace process drearily stalemated, Israelis and Palestinians who fear a continuation of the current impasse are groping for a way to move beyond trading views to some form of constructive action, and are increasingly conscious that much of the world has grown weary of their travails.

It was discouraging, however, that even among Israeli and Palestinian "doves" - far more amenable to compromise than the mainstream of their respective camps - there often seemed to be a difficulty in finding a common basis for discussion.

Part of the problem in communication was, and long has been, the fact that Palestinian and Israeli viewpoints reflect not only adversarial perspectives in the conflict but differing and sometimes contradictory perceptions of history.

Less lethal than Uzis and Kalashnikovs, but no less potent on the battlefield of ideas and public opinion, historical arguments serve as weapons in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Without suggesting a mathematical (or necessarily a moral) equivalence, I believe that each side has committed enough mistakes and injustices

to arm the other with a well-stocked arsenal of intellectual hand-grenades.

Anyone participating in a few all-night debates on the subject can recite the litany by heart. Where does the story start? Jews link the expulsion from their homeland 2,000 years ago, with an eternal bond to Jerusalem lovingly cultivated in distant exile; but Palestinians whose families have lived for centuries on the same patch of olive groves depict Zionism as a movement of alien European settler-colonialists.

What's the source of the current dilemma? A Palestinian advocate will start in 1967 and point to the injustices of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. An Israeli will retort that King Hussein rejected an Israeli appeal to stay out of the war, and anyway in 1947 the Arabs rejected the United Nations resolution that would have partitioned Palestine.

Raise the issue of security and Israelis will cite the brutality of Palestinian hijackings and bombings of civilians - and Palestinians will raise the cry of "Sabra and Shatilla" and "Deir Yassin" - spurring Jews to remind us of the Hebron massacre of 1929...etc., etc.

While some Israeli participants at the conference keenly felt that they had been more self-critical and candid than their Palestinian counterparts, many, if not most, Arabs and Israelis tend to cling to comfortable shibboleths and myths that reinforce the justice of their respective causes

Israelis and Palestinians willing to talk to each other still face a communication gap that must be closed, writes James G. Hershberg

while denying or de-emphasizing blots on their own past records.

That's completely understandable, even natural: but Manichean self-righteousness leads to maximalism rather than the capacity to perceive the validity and humanity of an adversary that is a prerequisite for genuine acceptance of compromises falling short of everybody's ideal vision.

IT IS HERE, I think, that Israeli and Palestinian intellectuals can play a constructive role in enhancing candor and at least trying to lay the groundwork for a common basis of dialogue.

My proposal - which to the best of my knowledge has not previously been attempted - is for a team of respected Israeli and Palestinian (and Arab) historians to attempt to jointly write a history of the conflict between their peoples, an account that would be widely read and studied in both Arab and Israeli universities, that might conceivably force both sides to confront unpleasant truths about the past, that would

garner credibility by virtue of its authorship.

The idea of collaboration between historians of adversaries in order to enhance mutual understanding is not entirely new; it has been suggested, for instance, that American and Soviet historians attempt to produce a joint history of the Cold War.

If anything, the task of compiling a joint Israeli-Palestinian-Arab history seems even more daunting, given the daily and intensely personal nature of the conflict. It's difficult enough for Arabs and Israelis to agree on the wording of a three-paragraph communiqué, let alone a book.

Nor could such a joint history be completely authoritative or "objective": no history is. And for the product of a diverse committee to have much literary merit, let alone the analytical or interpretive coherence of an elegant work of historical writing, would be too great a miracle to hope for.

But given a modicum of professionalism, integrity and mutual respect, perhaps Israeli and Palestinian/Arab historians (who have been reading each other's works and sources for many years) could ascertain areas of agreement, narrow and define points of disagreement, judge where the historical evidence is clear and where it is not, and steer clear of polemics - and afterwards, disseminate their collaborative findings as a minimum point of departure for future argument and research.

Recent works by historians such as Tom Segev and Benny Morris (e.g., "No rush towards peace" in 1983, The Jerusalem Post, February 11) have demonstrated that Israelis are trying to come to grips with some of the more controversial aspects of their country's past. A joint project might nurture comparable gropings toward candid self-criticism among Arab and Palestinian historians.

Perhaps the exercise would fail, given the emotions and bitter disagreements that would inevitably arise. Obviously, too, moving towards peace requires major political, diplomatic, psychological and security breakthroughs, not just stone tablets from a summit of historians.

Yet, it is hard to see the harm in trying. At least the scholars on both sides would be forced to grapple with the events, issues, and evidence which they would least like to confront, and perhaps would gain some humility, or empathy, in the process. And the optimal goal is an important one: to transmit to readers and students - the next generation of Arab and Israeli political and military leaders - a better awareness of the other side's fears, worries and nightmares, and a greater appreciation of the complexity of a conflict in which neither side has a monopoly on morality - or history.

The writer is a graduate student at the Nuclear Age History and Humanities Centre at Tufts University.

A Jewish Wild West

Gershon Greenbaum

this old-fashioned idea that, as a Jew, I had a natural link to it - that I would belong here in a deeper way than elsewhere. And it turned out to be true. In Israel, Zionism isn't just an ideology: it's a social reality. Despite the cultural differences, if you're a Jew, no one questions your right to be here. But even more than that, people see you as part of Israel particularly if you speak Hebrew.

Granted, these days, they think it's a little crazy for an American to come here. But they still see you as a legitimate part of the country.

Remember the recent Israel TV commercial with Albert the fruit man boosting *tapuzina*, the orange-lic? This woman with a thick American accent tastes one and goes "Wow!" A cute commercial. It

shows that we Americans are now seen as one of the *edot*, the component groups of Israeli society.

More than that, I have a dirty little secret to reveal about Israeli society. While there is admiration for the United States across large parts of the globe, no one outside Israelis in this, making Israel the world's most pro-American country.

This is of direct social benefit for Americans who come here. There is a deference paid to Americans here, even by socially prominent Israelis. Sometimes it's even embarrassing. In today's Israel, the American "origin group" is the best one to be from.

This is so much the case that being an American Israeli might even be better than being a "real" Israeli!

MY HUTZPA in seeing myself as a true Israeli derives from an additional premise. Rabbi David Hartman says that we all live in two Israels - the Israel of the present, and the one we want it to be in the future. I think Americans take current Israel reality, with all its problems, too seriously. Odds are that the country will be transformed by new immigration in the coming decades. Just think of the influence Middle Eastern Jews have had on Israel life. Who could have predicted 40 years ago that today, we would all be eating falafel and listening to Boaz Sharabi songs. If masses of Russians come, we'll all be drink-

ing Stolichnaya vodka one day - and liking it.

Israel is still a Jewish Wild West. It is a place where each group of Jews is free to develop a modern Jewish lifestyle with meaning for itself. Every such creation also affects Israeli culture as a whole. Surely Americans, too, have every right to develop their own distinctive lifestyle here.

In so doing, we are in fact fulfilling an important historical mission. I believe that one day, Israel will be home for millions of Americans. We are their *halutzim*, their pioneers. Our difficulty, groping efforts to create a life of meaning in this country will smooth the way for those who follow us.

So even now, we are "real Israelis." And who knows? In the future, it is we who might turn out to be the real "real Israelis."

The writer is studying at the Institute of Contemporary Jewry in Jerusalem

READERS' LETTERS

POLICE

OVER-REACTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - According to your issue of April 6, there was a spontaneous, non-permitted, non-violent, non-civil-disobedient demonstration of 200 students outside Jerusalem police headquarters. They were protesting against the arrest of 12 student leaders for a non-violent demonstration outside the prime minister's office against a proposed 125 per cent tuition increase.

It is discouraging to read in this same report that mounted police charged and clubbed the demonstrators, temporarily blinding one woman student, apparently clubbing another unconscious, and injuring the hand of a third.

Obviously, the police over-reacted and the incident should be subject to both internal and public investigation. More important in the long run, there should be a clear consensus that, in a highly cooperative society united by a common vision, non-violent demonstrations, whether or not they utilize the techniques of non-violent civil disobedience, do not justify a violent police response.

Jerusalem. STEVE AMDUR

PESAH PRESENTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - It is about time to stop perpetuating the yearly pre-Pesach libel against the workers of Israel Aircraft Industries (Pamela Blau's letter of April 7).

Every year the press prints claims about the expensive "gifts" given by IAI to its workers. Nonsense! The simple truth is that one of the IAI's workers' committee's many activities is to arrange the purchase of popular products at group discounts. The purchases are voluntary and are paid in full by the workers. IAI has absolutely no hand in the transaction.

Obviously, the police over-reacted and the incident should be subject to both internal and public investigation. More important in the long run, there should be a clear consensus that, in a highly cooperative society united by a common vision, non-violent demonstrations, whether or not they utilize the techniques of non-violent civil disobedience, do not justify a violent police response.

Jerusalem. STEVE AMDUR

AMERICAN JEWISH LEADERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Bravo to Leon H. Charney for his article of March 25, "No place for U.S. Jews." He certainly reflects my views and probably those of many Jews both in Israel and America.

The nauseating spectacle of a delegation of non-elected American Jewish "leaders" offering gratuitous advice to an elected (albeit corrupt) Israeli government was just too much for me.

It is clear that American Jewish

"leaders" are in a panic. Their conjuring up the spectre of anti-Semitism in the U.S. is just a symptom of how fearful they are that the unfortunate Pollard affair will undermine their positions of influence as "leaders" of the Jewish community in America.

Jews in America deserve better "leaders." One place to start looking is in the direction of Leon H. Charney.

Jerusalem. NORMAN REISS

ISRAELIS' ATTITUDE TO GERMANS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - As the organizer of students' exchange between the Realschule Hardberg in Bonn and M'vo'ot HaHermon in Upper Galilee, I follow carefully all the information I can get about Israel.

Our newspapers, radio and TV have been informing us lately at length about the Demjanjuk trial in Jerusalem. I understand the reasons why the Israel government is broadcasting the trial live, but I am very worried about the effect this will have on future relations between Israel and German youth.

I would be very grateful if your readers could give me an answer to the following questions:

1. Who in Israel will help Israeli youth overcome the hatred of and aversion to the Germans, which are overpowering all those who heard the witnesses at the trial?

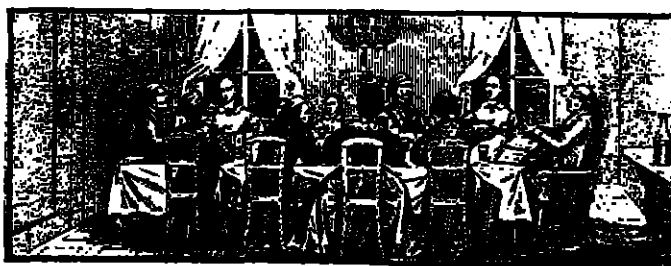
2. Who in Israel is going to inform the youth that we in Germany are making great efforts to build

friendship between the Israel and the German people? For instance, the Christian parish churches hold regular discussions about the wrong committed by the Christians against the Jews in past centuries; there are German-Israel friendship societies which work towards a better understanding between the two people; there is a society in Bonn, most members of which are Christians, trying to put up a dignified memorial to the horrors inflicted on the Jews during the Nazi period; there are many schools and individuals trying to establish good relations with Israelis; the subject of Jews and Germans in the past is a very important one in our school curriculum and is dealt with in history, religion, political sciences and German language; and there are many books on this theme in our shops.

If someone can answer these questions, which are alarming me deeply, maybe I could have new hope that the Demjanjuk trial will not destroy all that we have built up till now.

Bonn. CHRISTA REPPLE

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